THE ERIE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor. | FORWARD. | $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 20. | SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1850. | NUMBER 42.

Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

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S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

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PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Lains at the store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $3 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths at al prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Morain; Clarit, Brown, and Blue French Merino, for sale cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for sale by S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, and mixed Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c. for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Lains, Chamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

A LAPACA, any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chamelians mohair lustre &c., for sale by Erie, et. al. S. JACKSON.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Loaf; Gold, Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors
Nov. 24. CARTER & BROTHER.

Geese Feathers Wanted.
150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel
Oct. 27. C. B. WRIGHT.

Poetry and Miscellany.

THE STREAM OF DEATH.

BY E. W. CANNING.

There is a stream whose narrow tide
The known and unknown worlds divide—
Where all must go;
Its waveless waters, dark and deep,
'Mid sullen silence downward sweep,
With moanless flow.

I saw where, at that dreary flood,
A smiling infant prattling stood,
Whose hour had come;
Untaught of ill, it neared the tide,
Sunk as to cradle rest, and died
Like going home.

Followed, with languid eye, anon,
A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan;
And there alone,
He gazed upon the leaden stream,
And feared to plunge—I heard a scream,
And he was gone.

And then a form in manhood's strength,
Came bustling on, till there at length,
He saw life's bound,
He shrunk, and raised the bitter prayer—
Too late!—his shriek of wild despair,
The water's drowned.

Next stood upon that surgeless shore
A being, bowed with many a score
Of toilsome years.
Earth-bound and sad, he left the bank,
Back turned his dimming eye and sunk—
Ah, full of fears.

How bitter must thy waters be,
O death! How hard a thing, ah me!
It is to die!—
I mused—when to that stream again
Another child of mortal men
With smiles drew nigh!

"'Tis the last pang,' he calmly said;
"To me, Death, thou hast no dread;
Savior, I come!
Spread but thine arm on yonder shore—
I see! ye waters bear me o'er!
There is my home!"

THE STOCKBROKER'S DAUGHTER.

BY NICHOLAS MICHELL.

[From the London Keepsake. 1850.]

Mr. Banks was a great man on the Stock Exchange, for no broker made bolder adventures, or launched out in speculations on a more gigantic scale than he. In City parlance, too, he was a "good" man, for he paid his "differences" scrupulously, honored regularly every bill, and was known to have, at the most pressing times, when money was scarce in the market, a large floating balance at his bankers'. Yes, we repeat, view him as you might, Mr. Banks was a great and good man.

In his person the stockbroker was tall, and, though not handsome, he had a commanding appearance. His head was large, his limbs were large, and also were his pockets, into which he usually—always when driving a bargain—thrust his hands, the last named practice might have arisen from a misauthropic determination to excl a age salutes with no one; it might be—and let us charitably hope the best—merely to keep his hands warm: yet the majority of people said—and English law always recognizes truth and right on the side of the majority, else, why are beardless aldermen, and members of parliament chosen by a majority, and momentous questions of wright and wrong entirely settled in the House by a majority?—the greater portion of the people then said, he plunged his hands so constantly into his pockets simply with a view of quietly but expressively reminding his associates that they were well lined, that his purse was heavy, in short, that they were a miniature of his account at his bankers'.

The stockbroker in his demeanor was calm and self-possessed, and his repose was the more remarkable inasmuch as his profession is generally thought calculated to produce an anxious state of feeling and to excite the passions. If stocks rose and money poured in, he did not appear elated, and if the contrary happened, no vexation was visiable in his countenance. Disastrous news might arrive from the Continent, armies might have been defeated and thrones overturned, as stated on the labelled leg of the last carrier pigeon, and while the little territory of Chapel Court exhibited a complete pandemonium, brokers rushing in frantic alarm to and fro, some with despair written on their pallid features knowing themselves ruined; and others, through their joy, having speculated on a "fall," wiping the great drops of prospiration from their foreheads, and all talking with breathless eagerness, there our friend might have been seen leaning quietly against an angle of the wall; no man, it was well known was more deeply interested in the question than he, but to the groups of brokers that surrounded him, anxious to ascertain his opinion of the terrible state of affairs, he would deign only at times to nod his head, or answer an oracular "yes" or "no;" his hands would not leave his pockets, and his face appeared, as it were, one huge icicle which the breath of no passion was able to thaw.

Mr. Banks lived at Denmark Hill. A pretty line of suburban vilas is that seen on the right hand straggling up the ascent. We have often admired them on our summer rambles to Norwood: such fantastic architecture—no cold Grecian, quaint Elizabethan, or solemn Gothic, but a praiseworthy compromise, a little blending of the whole: such neat porticoes, with clematis-wreathed pillars and broad stone steps; such pretty gardens, where flowers bloom in marble vases, and gigantic aloes spring from tubs, the little paradise being defended in front by great jealous folding-doors; so many trees round and about, where birds build unmolested, and get up each morning on their own account, without being paid for their exertions, a festival of song. Yes, delightful summer retreats, as well as cheerful winter residences, are the villas on Denmark Hill.

Precisely at 5 o'clock, every afternoon, the garden doors of one of those houses opened to receive the brougham of Mr. Banks. He was welcomed, not by his wife—she slept, alas! in Norwood cemetry—but by a bright-eyed, rosy-lipped, fair-haired, sylph-like girl.—The stockbroker's daughter was about sixteen, and a curious thing it was to mark the contrast between the parent and child, and the more you dwelt upon that contrast, the more you would wonder how such a sweet, gentle, fairy flower could ever spring up beneath the shade of such a sombre-looking, rugged old oak, as that coiner of gold and silver was. Yet Gertrude loved her father, and on his arrival from the city never failed to kiss him; and then she would drag him into the garden, to the greenhouse, coax and scold him by turns, and force him to talk in spite of himself; aye, those hard, locked-up features were opened by the key of woman's sweet witchery, and they would frequently remain in that state, faint smiles flitting over them, and revealing the secret that the man had a heart, until thoughts of business and craft locked them up again, and old Banks the next day would enter the Stock Exchange with the same frozen, rigid, imperturbable face as before.

Mr. Banks was rapidly making money; but he had an object; it was the amassing a fortune for his beautiful daughter. He was ambitious, too—ambitious to be allied to England's nobility—and Gertrude was to form the connecting link. Money, in his opinion, was all powerful—the chief wheel in the moral machinery of the world. He had destined his daughter to be the bride of a nobleman; nothing short of an aristocratic alliance would content him; and this he had told her times without number.

Alas for the heart of woman! the enigma it propounds never yet was solved. We are all more prone to run into error than to pursue right; and woman's love, when opposed to her duty, except in long-schooled and more than ordinarily strong minds, too frequently comes off victor in the conflict. But Mr. Banks never thought of this; he had calculated and worked out the sum of worldly advancement, and had treated the affections of his child as he would the sides of his ledger, and the balance, with the balance of her fortune, was to be met by goods or bonds received in the shape of a lord.

The spell was weaving: Gertrude first saw the stranger with whom her lot was to be cast at the parish church. They met clandestinely, yes, the rich broker's daughter had given her heart to a poor, unfriended, but intellectual man. She wept in secret, being concious of her error, and she struggled in the meshes of a passion which her better genius told her could be productive of little but misery. It is an old tale—woman's weakness, love's victory—romance setting reality at defiance, and hope spanning with rainbow hues the gulf of the future—a little hesitation, a little remorse, a few tremblings, and then one desperate resolve, and all is over.

"Hollos," cried Mr. Banks, as one afternoon at the accustomed hour, he stepped out of his brougham, and crossed the garden to his house. "Hollos, what's the matter that you look so alarmed? Why do you stand staring at me, sirrah? Open the door!"

So spoke the stockbroker to his servant, whose singular looks and trepridation of manner drew these words from the usually tacitura man. He entered the hall.

"Please, sir," stammernd the butler, "haven't you seen John?"

"Of course not."

"I sent him off to—to the office three hours ago, to tell you—"

"Tell me what?"

"That Miss—"

"Ha! is my daughter ill, Sampson?—where is she?—Not confined to her bed, I hope?"

"Not ill, sir: it is not that—but John—well, he's a villain then!" roared the butler; "he must have been in the secret, and wouldn't tell you, that they might gain more time."

"The secret!—gain more time!"—repeated Mr. Banks, staring on the white-headed Sampson—"What does the fool mean?"

"Why, you see, your honor, just after your honor left this morning, Miss went out, without her maid to walk for half an hour, as she told us; but after two hours had passed, and Miss didn't return, we become alarmed, thinking something had happened to her, so we got out in all directions, making inquiries, but can't find her.—Presently my son Sam comes to the house panting and nearly dead with affright. He had seen Miss about two miles off, and a gentleman with her; all at once comes a carriage, and the gentleman, while Miss was crying piteous, handed her in, and away they dashed. My son shouted, but the postillion wouldn't notice him; so thinking something was awfully wrong, Sam hurried over to tell us. I sent John off to you, but the rascal must have been bribed; so here's a pretty state we are in, your honor. Oh! I hope I'm wrong in what I think—I hope I'm wrong?"

"And you are wrong, you old scoundrel!" growled the stockbroker. "Do you mean to insult your master by telling him his daughter has eloped? You impertinent villian! you quit my service in a week!"

The butler stepped back, pale and affrighted; he felt whatever his dear young mistress's doom might be, that his business at least was settled.

Old Banks walked into the dining-room, walked steadily up stairs, walked into his daughter's room, and walked into his own bed-room. Ha! what catches his eye! it is a sealed letter—Gertrude's handwriting, and directed to himself. He tore open the seal and read its contents; his hard, iron features relaxed, and expressed for once an intense degree of emotion: his shaggy brows were knit till they met, his teeth glistened through his parted lips, and, the sinews on the back of his clenched hand started up till their lines looked like whip-cord. He staggered to a chair, but quickly gained the mastery over his momentarily paralysed physical powers, then hurrying down stairs, and giving vent to the pent-up passions in the breast by uttering several loud oaths, he ordered his carriage instantly for town.

It was of no avail—pursuit proved fruitless; Gertrude and her lover escaped the clutches of the wronged and incensed father, and she who was to have united the millionaire's line to the aristocracy of England became the wife of a penniless artist.

"I renouce her? I cast her memory from me! I curse her!" said old Banks to himself. "I have no child now—I will not believe I ever had one. She, and the low scoundrel her husband, may starve—rot—perish! Were they dying for a cup of water I would not give it them! Faugh! what's human feeling?—weakness, parental love?—sentiment run mad. The past is nothing; the future only is mine. I curse them!—I curse them!"

The stockbroker returned to his business, and resumed his old habits in Chapel Court. All knewof the domestic calamnity which had befallen him, but admired the philosophic fortitude with which he bore the trial. There he was seen with his hands in his deep pockets, 'jewing' the Jews, and calculating on the rise and fall of stocks with the quiet, heavy countenance, and unimpassiond manner, that hithertofore distinguished him. Unruffled by gains or losses, he was not sad, he was not happy; he went through his business steadily, yet scearcely seemed to care about it: it was habit; the harness was on his back, and he was unable to shake it off.

Five years—swiftly they fleet away, yet with their limited compass how many a trial may be undergone! how many a severe lesson learnt! We must take the reader into one of the narrow alleys which, like the rivulets joining the great stream, straggle into Fleet Street. In a room on the third floor of a rather low lodging-house, a young man was engaged in drawing; he was a handsome, and, in spite of the poor furniture and mean appearance of the apartment, well dressed. A beautiful child with brilliant laughing eyes and long flaxen curls, sat on the floor near him amusing himself with a toy.—Ever and anon the father would glance from his easel, and proudly smile on his young charge, and then, with a deep sigh, resume his occupation.

An hour might have passed, when a light step was heard on the stairs without, and a female entered the room. Though plainly dressed, in faded shawl and worn bonnett, she had the air and presence of a gentlewoman; yet how altered was Gertrude from the once rosy, light-hearted, frolicsome girl, who ran about the grounds of the villa at Denmark Hill! Her frame was attenuated, anxiety had sharpened her features, and cast a shadow on her beautiful forehead; her eyes alone, black, lustrous and expressive of all the passing emotions of the soul, remained unchanged.

"Well, Frank, the shopkeeper has bought the drawings, but little indeed he has given—not the tenth part of their value."

"Yes, yes, I dare say it is their value,—but how much have you obtained?"

"I almost fear to tell you—only enough to pay off the sum which we owe for the rent."

"Better that than nothing. Ah! Gertrude, my love, a cleverer hand you are than myself at a bargain: that part of the business I can never manage."

"Now, how kind you are! I almost expected upbraidings!"

"Not from me—Heaven bear me witness I would suffer all man ever suffered—sink—die of starvation, rather than upbraid you, Gertrude!" continued Graham, drawing his young wife towards him, and speaking in a sorriful whisper "Have I not to upbraid myself? Was it not I who lured you away from a home of affluence and splendor—blighted your fortune—ruined you for ever in this world? Yes, love, bitterly bitterly, I have to upbraid myself!"

"Speak not so—I will not hear you. This is our wedding day, Frank, and it is not the way to keep it. I tell you, dearest, you did not blight my hopes—you made me happy—and I am happy—we will both be happy—brighter days will dawn upon us, never fear."

The husband embraced the wife—the young being he doated on—and the child, seeing them smiling, ran up to his father and clung to his knee. The little group, though in that squalid room, presented a pleasing, a beautiful, a touching picture.

"Now," said a coarse voice, as the door was suddenly opened, and a woman with red hair and a redder face, pounced in, "I see you've come home, ma'am, so I hope, as you promised, you've got the money, for I tell you plainly I'll not wait any longer."

"We can pay you half," said Gertrude.

"Oh! half won't do: I must have rent all the due to me twenty-four shillin' and sixpence—come."

"We have not so much money, Mrs. Green."

"Give us another week," said Graham; "the picture I am now engaged on will more than enable us, I am certain, to liquidate the debt."

"Well" said the woman, grumbling, "give me what you can then; I suppose I must take it. Now," she added, extending her broad, coarse palm, "don't keep back any money, let me have coppers and all. Stop! there's another shillin'—I saw it—give it up—I'm not to be cheated, recollect that!"

"Mrs. Green," said Gertrude, in a beseeching manner "do permit me to reserve this, it is our wedding day, and I had intended to treat my husband and the child with something for supper. You know what a wedding day means, Mrs. Green?"

The woman hesitated, her better nature evidently struggling with her parsimony: the former for once prevailed.

"Pooh! then take it, poor wretches, take the shillin.' I won't be hard upon you, as you promise to pay me all next week. Be merry on your wedding day—by all means merry on your wedding day. Ha! ha! ha!" and, laughing a bitter laugh of irony, the worthy landlady quitted the room.

The husband and wife looked at each other; had they fallen to this? keeping back a shilling from a lawful debt to such a hag, in order to celebrator the anniversary of their marriage? Gertrude read her husband's sad thoughts, and kissed away the shadow of anguish that was gathering on his brow.

[CONCLUSION IN OUR NEXT.]

THE BELL TOLLS.

"I have been expecting daily to hear the bell toll," was the exclamation of a father whose child had been sick, but was recovering. It had been *near* the grave—and the parent daily expected the bell of death would post out its funeral notes for the fondly loved and early lost.

Boys! The bell has tolled "Many a time and oft," this passing year. Its solemn tones have carried an additional pang of sorrow, and sunk lower still the hopes of many whom you know. If you will *think*, for a little time only, you will miss playmates—some a father—some a sister—some a brother—some a young and faithful little friend. The bell has tolled for them, and, sooner or later its sound will summon your friends to follow you to the grave yard. It *may* toll before this hand shall address you again. The invisible messenger may be on your door step now, and the coffin may come to-morrow.

Think not, young friends, because we speak thus seriously—that we would throw over the bright hopes of boyhood a pall that shall shut the sunlight of pleasure from your path, or heap up obstacles in your way to happiness. But, while in the midst of enjoyment—on the spots which you love, and the studies you are pursuing—in the school room—on the play ground—at home—at night—in the morning—at all times, we would have you conduct yourselves so as to feel content, that when you hear the bell toll for others, you may be so situated, that when it tolls for you, sorrowing friends may say—the early taken was ready.

Are you on the play ground, or at your lesson, or wherever you may be; does the bell toll? Pause! some one is on the way where the weary are at rest. Reflect! It may toll for you the next time. How careful, then, should be your intercourse with playmates, sisters, brothers, parents. You would not like to go down to the grave, unforgiven by those around, if you have offended them, or if they had offended you; you would not love to think while lying upon your last bed, that an angry playmate's eyes were upon you. You would shudder to know that harsh words, or unkind acts towards sister, or brother, or parents, were haunting your last hours. Such thoughts would be poor company then. How necessary it is to be kind and obedient, to be forbearing, to forgive, to avoid offence, you all can see. Nor are those things hard to put into practice. A spirit determined to do right—a liberal view in regard to the failings of others, will always secure you true friends among your associates, and the best friend of all, an undisturbed conscience.

The bell must toll for all. Our own knell will be rung out, unheeded by the ear in death, and heedless of the iron tongue which tells of a spirit departed. But near and dear ones will hear it—and as the heavy peal falls upon heavier hearts, so should all live that the fall may be lightened Let this be your aim—and whether in the discharge of your home duties, in the school-room, the play ground, the church or the Sabbath school—remember the bell must toll—and, daily expecting it, so act that when it shall have tolled for you, whether yet the boy at the task, or the man high in name and fame, wielding an influence over nations, those left behind may have the satisfaction of saying that you were ready for the final summons—and that solemn tone which announced the burial of the body, gave assurance to weeping friends that the departed had lived "expecting daily to hear the bell toll."

Geography of Love.

"Bob, where is the State of Matrimony?"

"It is one of the *united-States*. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief products are *population, broomsticks* and staying out o' nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve while trying to find a northwest passage out of Paradise. The climate is rather sultry till you pass the tropics of house keeping, when equally weather commonly sets in with sufficient power to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting state, consult the first pair of black, blue or hazle eyes you run against."

A Challenge.

A little fop conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman who had ventured to give him a little wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, saying:

"Sir, you are no gentleman—here is my card; consider yourself challenged. Should I be from home when you honor me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction."

To which the other replied:

"Sir, you are a fool—here is my card; consider your nose pulled, and should I not be at home when you call upon me, you will find I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street."

MACHINE POETRY.

"The Freedom of the Press."

Around her waist I put my arm—
It felt as soft's a cake;
"O dear!" says she, "what liberty
You printer-men do take!"
"Why, yes, my Sal, my charming gal;
(I squeezed her some, I guess,)
Can you say 0, my chick, against
"The freedom of the Press?"

I kissed her some—I did, by gum—
She colored like a beet;
Upon my living soul, she looked
Almost too good to eat!
I gave another buss, and then,
Says she, I do confess,
I rather sorter kinder like
"The freedom of the Press!"

DISTRUST;

OR, THE VICTIM OF VULUNTARY WIDOWHOOD.

[The following touching little tale is taken from a miniature newspaper, edited and published by the Ladies connected with the Second Presbyterian Chuch, Mobile.]

List and I will tell you a story of real life as it occurred in our very midst. The heroine of my story lived many years in Mobile, and was a native, I think, of this place; at all events, her lot in life must early have been cast among us. Many in this Fair Room have taken her by the hand; for, at every hearth-stone she was a welcome guest, rendered so by her brilliant manners, and engaging, lovely disposition. Everybody loved Dora Hammersley, for she loved everybody. She had been a widow nine years when I first made her acquaintance, and a more lovely woman in every point of view it has never been my lot to meet with. I often wondered at her perversity in remaining single, when I knew, with the world, that she had it so largely in her power not only to become an interesting wife, but a most useful member of society. She always parried my persuasions, by saying that she dreaded the dominion of a step-father over her only child, a sweet little girl of some ten summers. I noticed at the time, despite her effort to conceal it, that the poor woman was immeasurably wretched.—She was not in love, for she was a woman of too finely a balanced mind ever to sit down and mope on an unrequited passion. Her beautiful blameless life had been passed among us, with the exception of the five years of her married life, which had been spent elsewhere. It was during a brief visit she paid Mobile in 18—, while at her father's house, she heard of her husband's death. I shall never forget the shock it occasioned me, more for Dora's sake, who I knew to be so ardently attached to him. Time heals every wound, and I knew, in the common course of things, she must long since have ceased to grieve for her husband's death. The announcement, at last, that she was about to leave Mobile forever and settle in the west, filled the large circle of her friends with the most unbounded astonishment. What! leave the dear friends, where she had been so petted, so caressed, for a home in a strange land—far from the scene of her childhood! Well might we all wonder. I determined, with my husband's permission, to ask an explanation of this strange resolve. She was to perform her last pilgrimage to the graves of her parents, who were interred in the old grave-yard, head of Church street.—Thither we went together, and after sauntering through the old arenas—anon stopping to listen to the wind, as it swept in Æolian strains through the overhanging gloomy pines—we reached at last an old broken wall, and bidding her sit down beside me, I took both her hands in mine and implored her, by my past friendship and my present devotion to her interests, to frankly tell me the cause of her unhappiness.

"I am so glad you have touched upon this subject," said she, hesitatingly, "for oh, I know that I would be so much happier if some one else beside myself knew the terrible secret of my past life. Yes," she said, "I will tell you all without reservation; but we must enter into a solem compact first."

"Anything in reason, Dora, and which it is in my power to perform, I will most willingly do."

"Will you promise not to hate me?" she convulsively sobbed. "Will you promise, by the sacred dust of my parents, that you will still love me as you have hitherto done?"

"I will still continue to love you, Dora, though you had committed murder. There now, will that assurance satisfy you?"

She kissed me affectionately and began the recital of her griefs. "Mind you promise not to interrupt me," she said. "You will remember," she continued, "that I was married early in life to one whom I more than idolized, and went to Louisiana to live. It was during the last months of the five years that I sojourned in that state, that the seeds of my after unhappiness were sown. I was young, Emily, and was too prone to put faith in all I saw and heard. It has only been through the last two years of my close intimacy with you, that I have learned what a good wife should be. Oh, Emily, Emily, the precious pearls that I have cast from me, and trampled in the dust, because I knew not their value! Will you believe it, my friend, that my husband is now alive, and the father of a large family in one of the West India Islands. It was my own fault," she continued, as I was about to interrupt her. "I listened to evil counsel, Emily, and learned to distrust my husband. Yes, I learned to distrust, and at last to hate (or at least thought I did) that husband who had always lavished upon me every kindness. I never quarrelled with him. No—I was too inately proud for that; but I allowed myself to broad upon my silent, growing hate, and, oh, there is no feeling on this earth that so nigh warps the brain to madness as the hate born of jealousy. You know my frank, open disposition, Emily. So I went to him, and with my mouth in the dust, asked for a separation. Oh, never did the poor doom-sacked victim of the Bosphorus beg for life, as I for the blessed privilege—of going from his presence forever with our only child. He tried to reason with me, but I was mad, Emily, and have been mad since. I asked for nothing but my child, and pleaded with an earnestness which he saw it was useless to resist. So, Emily, I will pass on to the announcement of my widowhood—when I went forth to the world a hypocrite in widow's weeds. My husband wrote to me three times during the first year of our separation, imploring me by every precious tie to permit him even by stealth to look once more on the face of his child. To every entreaty I returned a cold, stern, hard answer, and for all this I have dearly bitten the dust since. The years sped on which return no more, and my child began to expand into a loveliness which was almost superhuman. Strange as it may appear to you, I again learned to love my husband through his child. When she spoke to me it was her father's voice, every lineament was his, and I so loved my child that I again loved my husband thro ugh her.—Strange inconsistency you may call this, but it is nevertheless true. I knew that he was alive, for regularly every year I have received a small[illegible]sion for our maintenance through unknown hands. is, with the little patrimony received from my father, nabled me to live far above want—actually affording many of the luxuries of life. You little know how I have yearned to look once more upon my husband's face. Oh Emily! I thought if I could but see him, all might be made up. I was prepared to humble myself in the very dust, that I might be taken back to his heart once more. I knew not where to direct even a letter to him, and like a poor condemned criminal I dared not make open inquiry; for in the eyes of the world I was a widow and my poor child an orphan. So well have I played my part in hypocricy, that no one has ever dreamed of my husband's existence.

"I believed that I knew, and loved you, too, for nearly four years—and this brings me to nearly a widowhood of thirteen years. I had almost outlived the hope of ever again seeing my husband, when about three weeks since I received a small note from him, announcing that he was in Mobile, and most anxious to see the child of his youth—that he would call on me the evening of that day, as an old friend of the family, promising under any circumstances not to reveal himself to Ada. Oh! the hours of that day were so 'leaden paced!' At last he came with seven o'clock. I parted with my husband, a tall slight figure, with light blue eyes, and dark curling hair—and I shook hands with him after a lapse of thirteen years, a perfect Indian in complexion, an enlarged robust figure, eyes somewhat darker, and his hair, instead of grey, was as black as night, lying in thick masses of large manly crispy curls! Never would I have recognised the husband of my youth in the fine-looking middle-aged man I presented to my daughter as the friend of her father. I had prepared her to receive him affectionately, and the warm welcome she extended, assuring him that any one who had known her father should have the warmest corner of her heart, was beyond conception painful to both of us. They had a long and interesting conversation. He inquired about her studies, and seemed pleased with the progress she had made, making her promise (with my permission) to correspond with him under the assumed name of Dunslow. While in conversation with his child, I had written a few lines, stating my earnest recantation of my former errors, and earnestly asking for a reconciliation. He was terribly agitated during the whole interview, and when I gave him my note to read, the strong man shook like an ague fit.

"He scanned it several times—walked the floor in terrible agitation—looked at me once with the concentrated agony of a life of human suffering—and approaching Ada gave her a miniature of himself, which he said she must keep for her father's sake as well as his own—kissed her several times, and bidding her farewell, asked me to take a turn with him on the balcony. 'Dora,' he said, as he nervously closed the door, 'years ago you passed the fiat of our separation. You know how earnestly and hopelessly I sued for terms—you turned a deaf ear and a hard heart to all my solicitations. You were the victim, I too well knew, Dora, of a wicked conspiracy. Had you but listened to the counsel contained in the last letter I wrote you, twelve years ago, all would have been well; as it is, you sowed the seeds of your own unhappiness, by distrusting your husband, and, at best, have reaped but Dead Sea fruit. I grieve for you—I grieve more for my daughter, who must go forth to the world without a father's protecting arm. After your utter rejection of all overtures on my part, I went to the West Indies, obtained a divorce from yourself, and married a Spanish woman, who could not speak one word of English. By my last marriage I have three children, all daughters. You will often hear from me through my child. God bless you, madam.'

And without even one kiss, Emily, my husband vanished from my sight. One affectionate, kindly caress, Emily, would have been so little to him, and such a precious remembraece to me! May be, this is what men call retribution."

Slowly we pursued our way homewards, and I ceased to wonder at those eccentricities in my friend, which formed the comments of so many. Dora Hammersley left Mobile six years since, and settled in the west. Her daughter, as every body tells me, is worthy of her mother—has married well, and moves with her mother among the first women of the nation.

OLD MAIDS.

What a common expression, "Let her die an old maid." An old maid! how many unrecorded sorrows, how much of cruel disappointment and heart-cankering delay, how many unwritten tragedies are hidden in that thoughtless little phrase! Oh the mass of blighted hopes, of slighted affections, of cold neglect, and foolish contumely wrapped up in those three sylables! Kind heart, kind hearts never use them; neither lightly as in scorn, nor sadly as in pity; spare that ungenerous reproach. What, canst thou think, that from a feminine breast the lover, the wife, the mother, can be utterly sponged away without long years of bitterness? Can Nature's wounds be cicatrized, or her soft feelings seated without a thousand secret pangs? Hath it been no trial to see youthful bloom departing, and middle age creep on, without some intimate one to share the solicitude of life? Ay, and the coming prospect too, hath it greater consolations than the retrospect? How faintly common friends can fill that hollow of the heart; how feebly can their kindness at the warmest, imitate the sympathies and love of married life! And in the days o sickness, or the hour of death—to be lonely, childless, husbandless, to be lightly cared for, little missed—who can wonder that all those bruised and broken yearnings should ferment within the solitary mind, and sometimes sour the milk of human kindness? Be more considerate, more just, more loving to that injured heart of woman; it hath loved deeply in its day; but imperative duties or untoward circumstances nipped those early blossoms, and often generosity towards others, or the constancy of youthful love has made it thus alone. There was an age in this world's history, and may be yet again (if Heart is ever to be monarch of this social sphere,) when those who lived and died as Jephtha's daughter were reckoned worthily with saints and martyrs. Heed thou, thus of many such, for they have offered up their hundred warm yearnings, a hecatomb of human love, to God, the betroth

Foreign News by the America.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28—2 P. M.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on Saturday, and at Boston this morning.

She brings advices from Liverpool to the 9th inst.

Cotton remains without change. Bread stuffs were much depressed. Corn had declined.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. The Queen's speech was favorably received. On Thursday night the 7th inst., Lord Dudly Stuart in the House of Commons, moved for various papers relating to the demand of Russia for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey—the Hungarian war—and the capture of the principalities of the Danube by Russian troops.—After debate the motion was adopted.

The navigation law is working well.

Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has been resolved on.

IRELAND.—Remains as disturbed as ever.

PRUSSIA.—All the articles of the proposed Constitution, except the one making ministers responsible to the King, have been agreed on by the Chambers, and the King took a solemn oath to the Constitution on the 6th.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from the Dardanells state that the Circassians have gained great advantages over the Russians on the Orso: the Russians having been compelled to retreat with a great loss.

TURKEY.—The escape of Madame Kossuth, and the fact of her joining her husband are confirmed.—The extradition question is nearly settled.

GREECE.—Advices from Athens to the 16th and 19th Jan., state that a serious rupture had taken place between the English and Greek governments, and that a total suspension of relations had taken place. It appears that some old claims upon the Greek government remain unsettled; and also, in reference to some Islands held to the Ionian group, which have been usurped by the *greek government.*

SWITZERLAND.—A joint note from Austria and Prussia has been addressed to the French Cabinet, calling on that government to unite with them in obliging Switzerland to expel the revolutionary leaders who are there sheltered. Should France refuse, those governments are determined on compelling the Swiss government to accede to their demands, even by an armed intervention.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Herald telegraphic correspondence adds thus;

Before I close my despatch, it becomes me to remark that a suspension of public business has given men time to reflect upon the position of parties and persons with regard to the great issue. There is gloom increasing, and alarm manifest, notwithstanding the disposition to smile off danger. It seems certain that the North must surrender its points in a great measure, or separate the States. Convicted of this Mr. Dickenson is preparing a platform of compromise, as follows:

First—Missouri line to the Pacific.

Second—State of California north of that line.

Third—*Territorial governments for territories;* nothing on Slavery.

Fourth—Compensation to Texas for disputed territory.

Fifth—Provision for three more Slave States from Texas to maintain the balance of power.

This may seem to be an exigent demand; but as the Snouth are looking into the matter of dissolution with commercial eyes, and would like to try a grand experiment, we must be prepared for the proposition of such ters.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Up to the present stage of the session, the Southern men have done the talking and threatening; and the men of the North remained silent. But now the North is returning the fire with interest. There is not in the late speeches of Northern men any thing but scorn and defiance. I never heard a more eloquent, and, indeed, I may say almost terrific assault upon the South, than that in the speech of Col. Bissell, a member from Illinois, and a gallant volunteer officer, in the Mexican war. It would be difficult to frame a harangue more franght with satire, sarcasm, invective and denunciation.—*Journal of Commerce.*

SINGULAR CASE OF INSANITY.—The British ship *Time*, which arrived here about two days ago, brought in a man who had been taken from a wreck at sea. We could not learn the circumstances under which the wreck was discovered. The unfortunate tar seemes afflicted with a strange species of insanity. No sooner was the ship moored, on Thursday evening, than she ascended "the giddy mast," from which no persuasion could include him to descend. The sailors have tried to force their crazed topman from his high position, but in vain. From mast to mast he passes with squirrel like fleetness, alike defying pursuit and capture. How long he will remain in this frantic mood is yet to be seen. Sad, indeed, must have been the circumstances which thus diseased the mind of the poor ocean rover.—*N. O. Delta, 3d inst.*

PASS ROUND THE RASCAL.—A pretended dentist, a Dr. W. Booth, has run away from Virginia under the worst circumstances—after contracting several debts and courting a lady, whom he promised to marry. A borrowed horse he sold at Georgetown. His trunk was found to contain nothing billets of wood. It has since been ascertained that under the name of Dr. Federick Preston, he married a lady in Wisconsin, in October, 1837; left her in May following; subsequently he appeared in Howard county, Mo., as Dr. James L. Dunn; in May, he married another lady at Indianapolis, Ia., converted all her property into money, and, in March last, deserted her at Fayettee, Missouri. He next appeared in Philadelphia, as Dr. Bume, and came to Waterford in May last. He is about forty years of age.

EXECUTION AND CRIME AT SANTE FE.—Santa Fe, November 30.—To-day, A. J. Sims, convicted of the murder of Johnson Jackson, was hung. He made a full confession of his guilt; and four minutes before his time expired, he drew from his breast a knife, and, in the presence of five hundred persons, endeavored to commit suicide by cutting his throat. A scuffle ensued, during which he got possession of a revolver, on the person of the Sheriff. They finally succeeded in binding him, and then, with one desperate leap, he himself jumped from the scaffold, before the Sheriff could cut the rope. It has been his determination, since his sentence, to destroy himself, and he succeeded.

During the fore part of this month, an affray took place between a Mr. Henry Wheeler, latterly of St. Louis, and Capt. Alexander Papin, formerly of St. Louis. The particulars run thus: A few days after the arrival of Captain Papin, from Los Vegas, Mr. Wheeler wrote several notices, and posted them up about the city, which bore upon their face the representation of false statesments as emanating from Papin. On entering the store of one of our merchants, he was followed in by Wheeler. Papin remarked, that any person using his name that way was a rascal: turning round, asked Wheeler if that was his signature. Said it was. Papin raised a yard stick. Simultaneously, Wheeler drews revolver, and shot Capt. Papin just above the right temple. He expired two days afterwards, and was buried with military honors. Wheeler is now in jail, and in irons.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

GRAIN FIELDS IN THE WEST.—James Davis, of Waverly, Ross County, Ohio, cultivated 1800 acres exclusively of Indian corn, and has this winter a corn crib filled, which is three miles long, ten feet high, and six feet wide. We presume this is one of the largest corn fields in the world, owned by a single individual.

On the Grand Miami Bottom, adjoining Lawrenceburgh, In., about 25 miles below Cincinnati, there is one field seven miles long by three miles broad, extending in fact to Aurora, which has been regularly planted down to corn for nearly half a century. It is not cut up by fences, altho' belonging to about a dozen owners, all of the families of the Hayes, Guards and Millers. Although corn is one of the most exhausting crops, no manure is ever used, and the soil is as deep, strong, and fertile as ever.

The Wabash Valley, is also remarkable for the extent of its corn fields. Between Terre Haute and Lafayette, the road may be said to wind thro' a continuous corn field; one field being certainly ten miles long.

In the Northern part of Indiana, wheat is more generally cultivated, and between Laporte and Michigan City, the road runs for ten miles thro' a magnificent wheat field, without a single division fence, though owned by several individuals.—[*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF MINNESOTA.

[From the Washington Union.]

HON HENRY S. FOOTE, United States Senate:

SIR: You did me the honor a few days since, to request that I would furnish you some information relative to the climate, soil, and present condition Minnesota Territory. In reply, I proceed to make the following statement of facts, which must necessarily be brief, but I trust will be, to some extent at least satisfactory.

That part of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi river constituted a portion of Wisconsin Territory, before the admission into the Union of the State of that name, with curtailed boundaries.—On the west of the Mississippi, the parallel of 43 deg. 30 min. is the line of division between the State of Iowa and Minnesota west to the Missouri. All the country up the latter stream to its junction with the Whitewater, and along that river to the British possessions, thence eastwardly following the line of 49 deg. to its intersection of the extreme northwest boundary of Wisconsin, in Lake Superior, appertains to Minnesota Territory. The area embraced within these limits contains between 140,000 and 150,000 square miles; equal in extent to New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania combined.

This immense region is bountifully watered by the Mississippi, St. Peter's, and Missouri rivers, and the Red river of the north, and their numerous tributary streams, which traverse it in every part.—There are no innumerable bodies of fresh water, which abound in fish of various kinds—the white fish especially being found in great numbers in the more northern and larger lakes. The general character of Minnesota is that of high, rolling prairie; but the streams and lakes are bordered with heavy bodies of timber, which contain every species of wood known along the Mississippi below, except beech and sycamore. At a point about eighty miles above the falls of St. Anthony, west of the Mississippi, commences a large and remarkable forest, which extends to the south, nearly at a right angle across the Minnesota or St. Peter's river, to the branches of the Mokato or Blue Earth river. This vast body of woodland is more than one hundred and twenty miles in length and from fifteen to forty in bredth. Many beautiful lakes of limpid water are found within its limits, which are the resort of innumerable wild fowl—including swan; geese, and ducks. The dense thickets along its border afford places of concealment for the deer, which are killed in great numbers by the Indians. The numerous groves of hard maple afford to the latter, at the proper season, the means of making sugar, while the large cotton woods and butternuts are converted into canoes by them for the transportation of themselves and their families along the water-course and lakes. At the approach of winter the bands of Sioux, save those who rely exclusively upon the Buffalo for subsistance, seek the deepest recess of the forest, to hunt the bear, and smaller fur-bearing animals, among which may be enumerated the raccoon, the fisher, and the martin. In this beautiful country are to be found all the requisites to sustain a dense population. The soil is of great fertility and unknown depth, covered as it is with the mould of a thousand years. The Indian is here in his forest home, hitherto secure from the intrusion of the pale faces; but the advancing tide of civilization warns him that ere long he must yield up his title to this domain, and seek another and a strange dwelling place. It is a melancholy reflection, that the large and warlike tribes of Sioux and Chippewas, who now own full nine-tenths of the soil of Minnesota, must soon be subjected to the operation of the same causes which have swept their eastern brethren from the earth, unless an entirely different line of policy is pursued by the government towards them. If they were brought under the influence and restraint of our benign laws and some hope extended to them, that education and a course of moral training would, at some period hereafter, entitle them to be placed upon an equality, socially and politically, with the whites, much good would be the result.

The soil of Minnesota is admirably adopted to the cultivation of all the cereal grains. Wheat, oats, and barley are already raised in considerable quantities, and corn grows to great perfection. Wheat and barley afford a sure crop, even at the British Red River colony, which is in latitude 50 deg.

What will be the result in the cultivation of fruit trees in our Territory has never been tested; but there is no reason to doubt that the experiment will be successful, with all those species which are produced in the same parallel of latitude elsewhere.—Minnesota is destined to be a great agricultutal region, and her prairies are well calculated for the raising of Stock. There is also such an extent of water-power throughout its broad surface, that no reason can be perceived why manufacturers should not flourish also. The reports of those scientific men who have explored the country justify us in the belief that our Territory is rich in copper ores, and more particularly galena or lead. Whether coal exists is a problem yet to be solved. If it shall be found in any considerable quantities, the discovery will be of more real advantage to Minnesota than mines of silver or gold.

On the upper portions of the Mississippi and St. Croix valleys lies the great region of pine which will continue to prove a source of wealth to the Territory and future State for a century to come. The manufacture of pine lumber already occupies a very large part of the industrial labor of the people. The quantity produced during the last year must have exceeded eight million of feet, although the amount is but conjectural, as I have no reliable data upon which to base a calculation. Much of this is needed for home consumption, caused by the rapid increase of population, but the larger portion is rafted to St. Louis, where it meets with a ready sale. This branch of business is in the hands of hardy, enterprising, and respectable men, who, enduring every species of privation in their wild homes, are too often fated to encountre heavy losses from the uncontrollable floods which set at defiance, equally the strength and skill of man.

The climate of Minnesota is not subject to sudden variations, especially in winter. Although in some years the snow falls to a considerable depth, yet, as a general rule, we have far less than is the case either in New England or the northern part of the State of New York. The comparative absence of moisture in our country is attributable doubtless to the fact that no very large bodies of water are to be found, although, as I have before stated, small lakes abound. During the coldest weather in winter, the air is perfectly still; consequently the temperature is much more tolerable, and even pleasant, than could be supposed by those who reside in the same latitude on the stormy Atlantic coast.

The navigation of the Mississippi is not to be relied on after the first week in November; and steamboats arrive in the spring about the 10th or 12th of April; so that the river may be considered as closed about five months in the year. I have know steamers to reach St. Paul as late as the 18th or 20th November, and get back safely to Galena, and to return by 1st of April; but this is not usually the case.

St. Paul is the present capital of the Territory.—It is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, about six miles below Fort Snelling, and eight miles by land from the falls of St. Anthony. It is now a town of twelve or thirteen hundred inhabitants, and is rapidly augmenting in population.—Stillwater is a thriving village on lake St. Croix, about eighteen miles from St. Paul by land, and twenty-five from the Mississippi. It is second only to St. Paul in size, and is increasing steadily in wealth and population. There is also quite a village at the falls of St. Anthony, which is one of the most lovely spots in the upper country, and also at Marine Mills, on the St. Croix river, Sank rapids, on the Mississippi, seventy-five miles above the falls, and at Mendota, at the mouth of the St. Peter's river. Point Douglass is at the junction between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. It is a charming place, and is destined to be the site of a town of commercial importance.

Pembina is the name of a settlement on our side of the line of the British possessions, and contains upwards of a thousand souls, principally persons of mixed Indian and white blood. These people are active and enterprising, hardy and intrepid, excellent horsemen, and well skilled in the use of firearms. They subsist by agriculture and the chase of the buffalo. They desire to be recognised as citizens of the United States, as do some thousands of their kindred, who now reside at Selkirk's colony in the British territory, but who are anxious to emancipate themselves from the iron rule of the Hudson Bay Company. These people are only awaiting some action on the part of the government of the United States, to join their brethren at Pembina. They would form an invaluable defence to that exposed frontier, in case of difficulties hereafter, either with the British government (to which they are much disaffected) or with the Indian tribes.

I might state in this connexion, that the Indians generally through our Territory are kindly disposed towards the whites, and anxious to avoid a collision. This is emphatically the case with the Sioux and Chippewas.

I would remark, in conclusion, that the people of our Territory are distinguished for intelligence and high-toned morality. For the twelve months or more prior to the establishment by Congress of a government for Minnesota, although, in the anomalous position in which it was left by the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State, it was uncertain to what extent, if any, the laws could be enforced, not a single crime of any magnitude was committed. The emigration to Minnesota is composed of men who go there with the well-founded assurance, that, in a land where Nature has lavished her choicest gifts—where sickness has no dwelling place—where the dreaded cholera has not claimed a single victim—their toil will be amply rewarded, while their persons and property are fully protected by the broad shield of law. The sun shines not upon a fairer region, one more desirable as a home for the mechanic, the farmer, and the laborer, or where their industry will be more surely requited, than Minnesota Territory.

I have thus glanced, in a cursory and imperfect manner, at the state of things in our country.—Much more might be written on the subject; but enough has been stated to enable you to form a general idea of a Territory which is destined to be admitted into the Union as a State in the course of a very few years, and to eclipse some of her proudest sisters.

I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

H. H. SIBLEY.

SOMETHING FOR THE CURIOUS.—We learn that on the 15th instant, in the Cascade Mountains, on the eastern border of Marion county, two or three loud reports here heard, resembling distant thunder accompanied by other unsual movements in the elements. Immediately afterward Silver creek, which is a good sized mill stream, dried up, and no water ran in it for some twenty-four hours. When the water did resume its course, it was so thoroughly impregnated with alkaline substances as to have the appearance of strong lye, and as also to cause the death of the fish in the stream. About the time of the occurence strong winds prevailed from the south, a heavy fall of ashes was noticed in most parts of this valley, and a dense cloud of some settled in the atmosphere, shutting out the light of the sun for nearly a week.

Whether a volcanic eruption has taken place, or whether the phenomenon was produced by some other agency, we have as yet not the means of determining. One fact, however, is worthy of notice. The whole Cascade range of mountains are on fire and the vast amount of vegitable matter thus consumed would be entirely sufficient to account for the ashes and smoke which have prevailed. And it is probable that the prevalence of fire may account for the other occurence.

The intense heat occasioned by the fires may have extended far enough into the rocky bosom of the mountain to have come into contact with the gases in the cavities of the rocks, and thus produced an explosion. This might have occasioned a land slide, throwing a portion of the mountain into a deep ravine, and arresting the water of Silver creek for a time. And this seems the more probable view of the matter, as the gaseous and alkaline substances by the explosion would be brought to the surface, and coming in contact with the water of the creek, would change its character.—*Oregon Spectator, Oct.* 16.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.—The Hartford Times, one the ablest of the democratic journals of New England, says;

"THE PEOPLE of the new territories are as decidedly opposed to Slavery as those of Conneticut or New Hampshire. This settles the question of free Territory, and practically puts an end to the Wilmot Proviso, unless it be used to create disentions in the Democratic ranks—to excite the south against the north, and array section against section in a common country and Republic, where there should be sentiments of brotherly friendship North, West and South. The House of Representatives, so decidedly in favor of this measure a few months since, seeing that the question is now settled by the will of the people of the territories, refuses to pass the Wilmot Proviso. The Democratic State Convention of this state, which assembled at Middletown on the 13th inst., threw it out by a vote of 5 to 1. The people are getting sick of the useless excitement and the bitter hostility which the measure creates, and more especially so in a view of the fact that it can do no good."

POSTAGE BILL.—Mr. Wm. J. Brown has presented to the House of Congress a bill for regulating the postage, which provides that—

"Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, or other printed matter," shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent for every ounce and a half, or fraction thereof; all newspapers, &c., not sent to regular subscribers must be prepaid; no postage is to be charged on newspapers sent per mail within the county where they are published. Anybody may agree to carry newspapers for hire outside the mail. Handbills and circulars charged two cents if not wafered. Letters sent abroad charged fifteen cents sea postage in the United States mail lines.—The Postmaster General may increase these rates. The franking privilege to be continued, but restricted to ounce letters, and members may not frank for a friend under $10 penalty.

MURDER IN MACOMB COUNTY.—A father and son, named Spinnings, have been arrested for the murder of a Mr. Jenny, in Macomb Co., Michigan. The details as given in the *Macomb Gazette*, are of the most revolting nature. The young man in making his confession, said that his father directed him to go to the city of Detroit and to procure some poison, and gave him a twenty-five cent peice to pay for it—that he did so, and purchased "arsenic," and "white mercury."—that one day when Mr. Jenny was absent from home, he and his father went to Jenny's house—his father told him to go in and sprinkle the poison on the food to be found there, while the father would stay "at at the door," or "out doors," and keep watch. He did so, and sprinkled it upon all the food he could find in the house, and then departed. This was a few days before Jenny was taken sick, of which sickness he died, after lingering about fourteen days.

The young man farther stated that his father had previously proposed to him to murder Mr. Jenny in another manner, but from the enormity of the proposed plan he (Charles) had refused. It appears that a most bitter quarrel had for a long time existed between the elder Spinnings and Mr. Jenny.—*Press.*

A PETRIFIED BODY.—A subject which had been buried five or six years, was taken up a few days since, says the Houston (Miss.) Republican, of the 26th ult., for the purpose of removing to a different location, and found in a high state of petrifaction.—It required the strength of six or eight men to raise the coffin from the vault—this caused them to open it, to discover the cause of the weight; when, to their surprise, they found it to contain a form of stone. With the exception of the fingers, part of one of the feet, and a small spot under the position of one of the hands, which had decayed before petrifaction had taken place, the body was apparently a solid stone. This circumstence occurred in this county, seven or eight miles north of this place, and presents a problem for scientific solution.

MEXICO.—It is reported that there had been an attempt to get up an insurrection at Cuidad Victoria, in Tamaulipas. The govenor was attacked by twenty men, and, after a skirmish, in which several men were killed and wounded, he was made prisoner. The next day Lorenzo de Cortina issued a proclamation announcing the deposition of the govenor, and convoking the legislature for a trial.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF RASCALITY.—A fellow calling himself the Rev. Mr. ALLER, and purporting to be a Presbyterian Clergyman came to Lewiston some six months since, bringing highly respectable references from Philadelphia which not alone got for him an immediate appointment but introduced him into the very first circles of society in the country round. He, on Christmas Day last delivered an Address on the occasion of a Festival of the Sons of Temperance which might rival WHITE's or GOUGH's best efforts, and in fact won the good opinion of all, including that of an accomplished and beautiful young lady who, on the 5th of the present month, became his wife. Suspicious circumstances having come to light, it now turns out he was a jack-daw in borrowed plumes. The scoundrel was stopping with his bride at the Western Hotel in this city when, finding his career was made manifest, he sloped with his wardrobe and $100 cash. He was pursued, caught at Lancaster, and brought back to this city, and having given grounds for a divorce he was once more let loose upon society. Is this right?—*Buffalo Republic.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH, 2, 1850.

☞ We are under renewed obligations to Hon. James Thompson, M. C., and Messrs. Reid and Cossna, for Congressional and legislative favors.

☞ We invite attention to the article in another column, from the pen of Hon. H. H. Sibley, delegate in Congress, from Minnesota. It is a beautiful description of that new and interesting territory, about which we hear so many inquiries, and of which apparently so little is generally known.

OUR PLANK ROADS.—We are pleased to learn from the *Commercial* that the prospects for the early commencement of our plank roads are so flattering It tells us that, in addition to the Charter of the Erie and Waterford road which has already been obtained, that for the Erie and Wattsburgh has been sent for, and that the Edenboro road has received subscriptions more than ample to organize its commencement. We trust that this flattering prospect of deliverance from mud, is not alone apparent upon paper, but real. It cannot be denied that heretofore we, the citizens of Erie, have been loud talkers about the blessings and benefits of such improvement, but slow, very slow actors. As long as it has only required talk, with a little, a very little, of the "needful" to push forward those much needed improvements, they have been with commendable rapidity; and now, that the work must be commenced in earnest, we trust that those having the management of them, will not flag in their efforts. To push them forward as speedily as possible aught to be the motto of all. Every mile built will help complete the balance—every rod added will bring more trade and travel to our midst. Push forward the roads then—they are bound to pay the stockholders a large dividend, and add greatly to the value of town and country property.

☞ "Small by degrees and beautifully less" is the strength of this "no-party" Administration becoming daily in Congress. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says "the seven votes given for Webb, may be regarded as a pretty fair test of the strength of the present administration in the Senate." "What a fall was there, my countrymen."

☞ An Exchange says a newspaper called the Green Mountain Eagle and Even Fellows Gazette, has been established at Wilmington, Vt. The prime object of the paper seems to be to expose the secrets and denounce the principles of Odd Fellowship, Freemasonry, the order of the Sons of Temperance and all other secret societies.—A similar under-take-in was engaged in not a thousand miles from this place, but with no very great success we imagine; as the publication referred to, has been as silent as death for a long time in regard to these *prime* objects of its creation.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—It is suggested in a Texan paper that the Stone removed from the wall of Alamo, to make the breach through which the enemy entered, be sent to Washington as the contribution of the State to the Washington Monument. The stone still lies at the mouth of the breach, as it did on the day when Travis, Crockett, and their fellow heroes were massacred. It is said to be a beautiful block, susceptible of a polish as fine as marble.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TRIBUTE.—The following resolution finally passed in our State Legislature, on Saturday:

Resolved—That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to cause an appropriate block of the native marble of this Commonwealth, to be conveyed to the National Capital, to take its place in the Monument to Washington, and to have inscribed thereon the State Coat of Arms, and these words: "Pennsylvania—Founded 1631—By Deeds of Peace."

LEGISLATIVE.—We have waided through column after column of the proceedings of our State Legislature, but find but very little of interest to our readers. We see Mr. Reid has presented a petition from citizens of this county for a change of our road law—that bills have passed the Senate to incorporate the Girard Academy, and extended the limits of the borough of Girard, in this county—also to incorporate the Sagertown Academy in Crawford county. Also, on motion of Mr. Reid, the bill granting to the borough of Erie a reservation called the garrison ground, for a public park, &c., was taken up and after being explained by Mr. Reid, the first section passed—*yeas* 71, *nays* 13—*and then passed finally.*

Mr. Packer, from the Senate apportionment committee, reported a bill to form the State into Representative and Senatorial districts. This bill makes Erie and Warren the 19th district, with one Senator, and gives Erie two representatives. It makes Mercer, Crawford, Clarion, and Venango, the 18th district, with two Senators. Crawford and Mercer forms a representative district, with three members. Warren, M'Kean, and Elk, form a representative district with one member. These are all the items of the bill which interest our readers. It is understood that this bill received the unanimous concurrence of the committee, and will without doubt, pass the Senate. What its fate in the House may be, we are entirely unable to conjecture. So far as we can judge, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it decidedly more acceptable than either the majority or minority bills of the House.

In the Senate, Mr. Walker submitted the following resolution, which was twice read and passed:

Resolved, That the Auditor General and State Treasurer respectively, be requested to communicate to the Senate, information as to the real state of the accounts, (and all the facts connected therewith) between John B. Johnson, late chairman of the Joint Library Committee, and the Commonwealth, at and since the commencement of the present session of the Legislature.

Large numbers of petitions were presented in both houses for the repeal of the $300 exemption law of last session, and some against its 'repeal. Petitions for the passage of a Free Banking law, for the incorporation of new, and the re-charter of old Banks, were as plenty as usual. Hen-pecked husbands praying to be divorced from unruly wives, and termagant wives asking the same release from husbands that wont stay in 'o nights, together with a mass of private matters, too numerous to particularize, as the dry good merchants say, and entirely uninteresting to the general reader, make up the balance and sum total of the proceedings of our legislature for the week or ten days past—as, in fact, it has thus far of the entire session.

☞ There is many a truth told inadvertantly. For instance, the Louisville *Courier*, in speaking of one dollar counterfeit notes, in circulation, on the State Bank of Ohio, says the only difference between the counterfeit and the genuine is, that the general complexion of the bill is darker—especially the word "one" in the corner and "one dollar" in the centre. We have no doubt the *Courier*'s statement is *literally* true—that the *only* actual difference between the genuine and the counterfeit, is the quality of the paper. They are both frauds upon the people, though one is legal and the other is not. They will *both* bear watching, however.

FIRE AT FREDONIA.—We learn by Telegraph (Speed's Line) that there was a large fire at Fredonia on Wednesday night last, by which property to the amount of $50,000 was destroyed. The Fire broke out about twelve o'clock at night in two places, one in the building known as the "Wooleben Block," corner of Main and Mechanic *stree ts, in which were three dry goods* and a hardware store, a saddlers shop, the odd fellow's hall, the Fredonia Censor office and several other offices, shops, &c.—From this it extended to a store house and dwelling adjoining which were also consumed. On the west side of the creek, and full 80 rods from the Wooleben block, the fire broke out in a large two story building occupied as cabinet shop, window sash and blind manufactory, paint shop, &c., which was entirely consumed, together with two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at $50,000 with insurances to the amount of about $17,000.

The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.—We have none of the particulars.

The town is wholly destitute of the means of stopping a fire, not having so much as a fire bucket in it. The next time a fire visits them they will undoubtedly be better prepared to check it.

THE GAZETTE AN THE WILMOT PROVISO! ABOUT FACE!

After we have "smoked" our cotemporary of the *Gazette* for three weeks in order to drive him into defining his position *now* upon the slavery question—and particularly, its opinion of the "thirty-three" northern whigs who voted to lay Root's resolution to instruct the committee on territories to report bills for the Government of New Mexico and Deseret with a prohibition against slavery, upon the table—he has at last shown his *hand;* and such a hand—it has "neither ace, face nor triumph." But let us look at it.

Not many moons gone by, when this country was at war with a foreign foe, and all her energies, physical and pecuniary, were required to maintain the honor and glory of our flag, the President of the United States called upon Congress to place in his hands a sum of money to be used, as exigiencies might require, in concluding a peace or in the further prosecution of hostilities. This request was no new thing—all our Presidents had been entrusted with like sums, under like circumstances.—The bill was reported, but before a vote was taken a *proviso* was offered, and by a vote of a majority attached to it, that should the President, in concluding a treaty with this money, obtain any new territory, there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory forever. It was well known that this proviso could have no influence upon the future action of the people of the territories which might be acquired with the money asked for, yet was it pressed by the *enemies* of the war to the last point. It passed the House, went to the Senate, and laid there until the third of March, the last day of the session, when it came back shorn of its *unnatural* extremity. In this shape, the question for the House to Consider was whether to *concur* with the Senate or not. It was conceeded by all the friends of the Administration and the country, that it was necessary to place this money in the hands of the President, and that the question of slavery had *not* "assumed an aspect of pressing, all absorbing interest"—*that "California or New Mexico"* were *not* "threatened with the curse of slavery"—and that, therefore, although members might be opposed to the further extension of slavery, that was not the time, nor the occasion, to press their views, but that their action, as *"Northern men, should be modified by circumstances."* Believing thus, a number of Democratic members *voted to concur* with the Senate. Upon this vote the *Gazette*, and other kindred prints, has never ceased to harp—to use its own polite language, it has been "quite rampant concerning the action of" these Democrats. "Dough-faces," "time-serving creatures of the President," "slaves of the south," have been the constant epithets made use of in speaking of them. But now a wonderful "change has been going on in the public mind," as reflected from this luminary of pure and unadulterated whigery! Let us see how this change has been brought about.

The war is over—our armies victorious everywhere—New Mexico and California ours by purchase—and, notwithstanding the Corwins and Collamars, wished the Mexicans would "welcome" Gen. Taylor "with bloody hands to a hospitable grave," he returned to his home safe, and became the candidate of the very men who had given "aid and comfort to the enemy" and opposed the war in which he won his laurels.

In that contest for President, the Democratic party, both North and South, stood upon the broad platform that, (to use the language of the *Gazette now,*) as "Slavery, owing to positively prohibitory local causes, could not exist in any of the territories of the United States" the adoption of the Proviso could "subserve no good purpose," and might kindle "fires of discord very difficult to extinguish." They contended that "the intelligent North care not a great about" *such "an empty* prohibition." This plain common sense doctrine, which was fully set forth in Gen. Cass' Nicholson letter then, and more recently in his great speech in the Senate, was *hooted* at by this same *Gazette* as absurd, and to which the North would never submit. The Proviso! it shouted, and nothing but the proviso, would "prevent the moral leprosy of slavery." Well, by preaching this doctrine at the North and holding up Gen. Taylor as a "simon-pure" proviso man, altogether the well known owner of three-hundred negroes, and at the South pointing at these same three-hundred "*on nan cattle*" *as proof* positive of his hostility to the proviso, the whigs succeeded, and he became President. But the slavery question, upon the back of which they had so successfully rode into power, was not settled. California was to be admitted as a State, and territorial governments provided for New Mexico and Deseret. Congress meets—the question is introduced—the northern whigs are "quite rampant" to pass the proviso, and show "Locofocoism" that "old Zack" would not excise the "kingly prerogative of the veto." But lo! a change comes over the spirit of their dream—the President sends in a message which singularly enough *steals* the very platform laid *down by Gen. Cass "in his Nicholson letter,* with the single exception that, instead of boldly meeting the question, and organizing territorial governments without any such unnecessary prohibition, the "second Washington" proposes that the territories shall go without a government, except such as is furnished by the military. It was Gen. Cass' plan without its boldness. Then it was that Mr. Root, a *free-soil whig* from Ohio, thought he would see what kind of stuff northern Taylorism was made of, and offered his resolution to instruct the territorial committee to report bills for the government of New Mexico and Deseret, *with the proviso attached.* It is conceeded by all that these territories ought to be organized—that the people require a civil government—yet we find, "thirty-three," according to the *Gazette*, of these *soi-distant* "rampant" proviso whigs, bow to Executive dictation, and vote to lay the resolution on the table; and instead of the *Gazette* denouncing them, as it did those Democrats who voted against the proviso, *before we had any territory to apply it to,* it becomes their apologist, and says the question had not "assumed an aspect of pressing, all-absorbing interest," and that "California and New Mexico" *are not* "threatened with the curse of slavery." Well, this is all very good, but how comes it that they were so "threatened" before they came into our possession as to require that this fire-brand, which the *Gazette now says* "*may kindle fires of discord very difficult* to extinguish," should then be applied to them. "*Pass it only in case of absolute necessity,*" says this paper *now;* but there was certainly no "absolute necessity" for its passage when it denounced Judge Thompson for his vote to concur with the senate in striking it from the three million bill! The fact is this paper which is eternally prating about its "spirit of decision and boldness," and does not fail to abuse the Democracy at all times and seasons, has completely changed its course upon this question since Gen. Taylor's California message. To use its own language, it has bowed to southern dictation—succumbed to the edicts of the Executive, and became the pliant tool of the office-holding, office-seeking friends of Gen. Taylor. There was a time when it had no doubts about the "absolute necessity" of the passage of this measure! No, let the consequences be as they might, the *Gazette scouted* the idea first broached by Gen. Cass, and Secretary Walker, that slavery could not exist in our new territories—it would have nothing to do with that "odious doctrine" of non-intervention! Not it—nothing short of the utter prohibition by positive enactment, would satisfy it and the whigs of the north. But look, what a change—how pliable and easily it adapts itself to "circumstances!" How mealy-mouthed it speaks about the "action of Northern whigs" "upon this subject" being "*modified* by" *such "circumstances."* How daintily it touches the subject with the tip of its gloved finger as an "irritating non-essential!" We presume it was all right and amazing proper to "*force through Congress*" this "*irritating non-essential,* simply because it embraced a good principle," before we had any territory to apply it to—and it was also very proper to denounce and abuse Democrats for voting as the exigency of the times and "circumstances" then dictated, but when the people of the territories, after they are acquired, clamor for a government, and it is proposed to instruct the committee on territories to report bills for that purpose with slavery excluded, and the proposition is defeated by Executive influence, this *same paper,* does not "*deem it of sufficient importance to warrant*" so much as a "notice." Indeed it declares "*there is no just grounds*" to denounce those free-soil whigs who voted to lay it on the table. Faugh! we do not wonder the intelligent whigs are sick of such a bungler!

GEN. SAM HOUSTON.—No Senator from the south at the present moment occupies a more enviable position than SAM HOUSTON, of Texas. His recent speech is an admirable document, worthy of a pure patriot, and a clear headed statesman. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, a whig paper, in speaking of this speech, and its author, says: "The General is a generous, kindly man—frank, manly, and out-spoken. He harbors no evil designs, has no covert purposes—and while he has vanity, a love of personal display, and an ambition for high honors, he is patriotic and honorable in all his instincts and all his impulses. The General has an admirable physique. He is over six feet, broad-chested, possesses a stately presence, and an open countenance. His gait is measured, and his tread composed and firm. He toes out well, shows a small foot and a high instep, and used to wear his Mexican blanket with great grace. He is never nervous, fidgety, or irritable. The springs of his nature are well lubricated and play without grating. There is nothing small, suspicious, or ill-tempered about him. His heart is large and is the right place. His intellect is good and his judgment clear. He is a pliable, moderate, genial man. We like Sam Houston." And so do we;—if for nothing else—if he never had uttered a sentiment, or did an act before we could approve, we should like Sam Houston for the following, which we find at the conclusion of his speech:

"Sir the Union is not dissolved; and I apprehend there will be less danger of it when the people are awakened to the slightest apprehension of real danger. But, has apprehension reached the homes of the people? have you struck at the remotest verge of this great Union? have you roused the farming, the substantial, the solid population? have they been awakened, or is the feeling imagined to exist from the newspaper publications of the day, or from the proceedings of the leading politicians who are preparing to mount this hobby, which they expect will carry them so speedily to the goal of popularity!—Are you to deduce the opinions of the American people from these circumstances? Consider for a moment what a large portion of the people are at home unexcited and unagitated on the subject. Do you think that if there be real danger of a disunion, they will not be awakened from their lethargy? Do you think that they will not feel themselves called upon to act by the apprehension of such danger? Then, sir, you will have a sincere expression, when you carry it to the hearths of the farmer, the mechanic, who has every comfort of life around him, acquired by industry, or inherited from patriotic ancestry, under the broad aegis of the Union, and tell him you have now to encounter the hazard of civil broils—of a *war of desolation—the worst of all wars;* a war not of race—a war, not of language, or of tongue, or religion, but a war of brothers—the most sanguinary of moral strife."

* * * * * * * * *

"I wish, if this Union must be dissolved, that its ruins may be the monument of my grave, and the graves of my family. I wish no epitaph to be written to tell that I *survived the ruin of this glorious Union.*"

A FACT FOR PIG IRON PANIC MAKERS.—We find the following in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Both the *Gazette* and Louisville *Journal*, from which it copies, are *whig* papers. They talk about pig iron being manufactured at less that $10 per ton with one breath, and complain with the next because the government does not give the manufacturer more protection. Was ever humbuggery so transparent?

IRON OF THE LOWER OHIO.—In Crittenden county Kentucky, and the part of Illinois opposite, it is known there is an extensive iron district, which is just now becoming prominently into notice. An intelligent iron master who is now erecting a large iron furnace in this district, (on the Kentucky side of the Ohio,) represents the ore in some localities as very rich and convenient. He recently informed the editors of the Louisville *Journal*, that the estimated yield is over 30 per cent, and the estimated cost of the ore per ton, at the furnace, about 37½ cents. His location is about three miles from the river, and the estimated cost of the pig iron on the bank of the Ohio is less than $10 per ton. After making these statements, the *Journal* says:

"We remember the time when the establishment of the first nail factory in Pittsburgh was regarded by prudent men as a most hazardous experiment. At a much later period the Eastern manufacturers of sugar mills and cotton presses never dreamed that Cincinnati would ever drive them from our Southern market. But a few years ago hardware mer

New York, Feb. 23.

We learn from Washington that Mr. Calhoun will not likely be able to speak this session. He is said to be dictating to an amanuensis, which he desires to have read in the Senate.

Georgia, Feb. 23.

Full but not official returns from the 1st Congressional district of Georgia, give Jackson (dem) 70 majority, as successor of Hon. T. Butler King.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 23.

The two branches of Legislature have disagreed as to the time of holding an election of Delegates to the constitutional convention. The Senate amended the House bill by inserting the 1st Monday in April, which the House non-concurred in 30 to 30. Other points are in dispute, and a committee of conference has been appointed.

Washington, Feb. 23.

The *Tribune* has the following:

The President is very firm, and the Southern Members are in possession of his views

A committee of them enquired, in an interview with him, if he was ready to maintain the Union. He replied, he would blockade every southern port in case of resistance to the collection of customs. He said he would not interpose the regular army, but call for volunteers from the northern and western states, put himself at their head and pour out his blood, if needed, in defence of the Union.

This looks very doubtful—extremely so.

Washington, Feb. 25th.

Senate—The President presented a communication in relation to the survey of Racine.

Mr. Hunter presented a petition asking the erection of Washington Monument in point of the Capitol.

Mr. Dayton's Resolutions from the Legislature asking that improvements be made in the rivers of New Jersey, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Turney rose to explain relative to the National Intelligencer which had falsified the Resolution of the Tenn. Legislature. He said the state was in favor of a Southern Convention.

Mr. Hamlin took the floor on the California Message which was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Miller concluded his speech, which was of a conciliatory character.

Mr. Rush obtained the floor, when the Resolutions were postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. Foot renewed his motion that a committee of fifteen be appointed to arrange the territorial questions, and strenuously urged that if something were not done within six days there would be an outbreak forever preventing a settlement.

Messrs. Butler, Dayton and Walker opposed the appointment of the Committee, while Messrs. Clemens and Badger favored it.

The Senate then adjourned.

House—Various petitions were presented.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., moved to suspend the rules to introduce a resolution from the Committee on Territories to inquire whether President Polk or Taylor, or either Cabinet had endeavoured in any way or manner to introduce the residents of California to exclude slavery.—Lost.

Mr. Brown also reported a bill to incorporate the Columbian Manufacturing Company.—Referred. Also, a joint resolution for the distribution of Public Documents among different counties of the U. S. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Jacob Thompson offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of granting certain lands to Mississippi.

Mr. Wentworth presented a remonstrance against the admission of Deseret which was read, showing the traitorous principles and outrageous practices of the Mormons.

Resolutions in favor of Mr. Law, giving the right way and the lands to Railroads, turnpikes, etc. were objected to.

Mr. Giddings presented a petition from Delaware, for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, on receiving which the ayes and nays were ordered. Those who voted aye were Allen, Durkee, Giddings, Goodenow and Root, nays 162.

Mr. Schenck presented a petition from New Mexico for a territorial government. It was moved to refer it to the Committee on Territories carried by 135 to 42.

Three hours were spent in receiving a vast number of privileged reso ntions, and in appeals, &c. Adjourned.

☞ PLANE'S LIVER PILL.—In offering this medicine to the public, the proprietors are well aware that they have to encounter a no stility generated by the countless impositions which have been palmed upon the public under the shape of Patent medicines. We are convinced, however, that it is only necessary to give their remedy a trial to place it in public estimation far above all medical agents of the kind ever offered to the public It is the invention of an enlightened, experienced and learned physician, who for many years used it in his own practice, when its great success induced him to offer it to the public at large.

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

☞ ONLY TWENTY DAYS!—Before the following order, Messrs. Vaughn & Co., purchased a large supply of Sloan's preparations. Jackson, Michigan, Febuary 21, 1849. S. K. Hibbard—Dear Sir: I am out of Sloan's Condition Powder and Horse Ointment. The sale far exceeds my expectation. If you can manage to send me four dozen of the Powders, and two dozen of Ointment, I will pay for them the first time you are here, and presume I shall sell a large quantity in the course of a year. It will be an object to you, as well as to myself, to keep me constantly supplied. Very Respectfully, Yours,

S. S. VAUGHN & Co.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday evening the 27th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Flint, Mr. GEORGE GIDEON, U. S. Navy, and Miss ELIZA, daughter of William Ward, Esq.

The "fixins" accompanying the above hit our *taste* exactly. The happy couple will, therefore, accept our thanks, with our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

On the 21st inst., by I. M. White Esq. Mr. J. J. Rockwell of Green and Miss Juliet Fronce of McKean.

On the 29th January, in Greenfield by James Wilson Esq., Mr William Brownell to Miss Lucinda Miller both of Greenfield.

At the Reed House on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr Flint Mr. Peter K. Morris and Miss Maria Catherine Strong, all of this city.

JOHN McCANN.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 2, Fleming Block, Erie, Pa

No 2, Fleming Block!
NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

THE subscriber, having purchased of *A. King, Esq.*, his entire stock of

Wet and Dry Groceries,

is prepared to sell at wholesale and Retail, cheap as the cheapest Country Merchants and the public generally are informed that his stock is large and *must* be sold. Please call and give us a trial and we shall endeavor to send you away satisfied.

Erie, March 23.—12 JOHN McCANN.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Adam Heath, jr. late of North East township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claim against it will please present them legally authenticated for settlement. NORMAN NASH. Adm'r.

North East, March 2 1850. 6t12

LAND AGENCY IN ERIE.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his residence in Erie, Pa.—

Grazing farms at 5 to $10 per acre, in lots of 100 to 200 acres.

Grain Farms at 14 to $40 per acre, in lots of 30 to 250 acres.

Wild land at 2 to $4 per acre, in lots of 25 to 200 acres.

Out lots of Erie, at 75 to $300 per acre, and

In lots of Erie, at 200 to $4,000 dollars, cash.

Erie Out lot No. 279, situate between French & Holland Streets subdivided into convenient lots, for Residence or business, now for sale at 200 to $400 cash. A rare chance.

Also a fine Water Lot property newly wharfed, for Sale or Rent Erie, March 2, 1850. WILSON KING,

General Land Agent & Land Broker

☞ Commercial Advertiser, & Gazette copy. 1t12

VENDUE!

WILL be sold at the residence of the late Jabez Reynolds, in Greene township, Erie Co., Pa., Horses, Cows, young cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Hay, a set of double harness, one two horse wagon, and farming utensils, household furniture, and other thing too numerous to mention.

The above sale to take place on Thursday, the 2'st day of March, A. D. 1850. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ISAAC REYNOLDS,
JABEZ REYNOLDS,
J. L. WAY.

March 2. 1850. 3td9 Executors

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Alexander McKinley d'ec'd, late of Le Bœuff township, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated and those indebted will make immediate payment as the business will be settled up without delay.

JOHN J. FINDLEY,
JOHN C. SMITH,
NANCY McKINLEY,

March 2, 1850.—6td9 Executors.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!!

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Robert Collins, a fugitive from justice, after his delivery at the jail in Franklin, Venango county, or twenty dollars for his delivery in any jail in the Commonwealth. Said Collins is of rather light complexion, light brown hair—very little hair on the left eyebrow, when he left (which may grow again)—supposed to be about five feet seven inches in height, and is a north of Ireland man, with a Scotch dialect, and supposed to be between twenty and twenty-four years of age; has high cheek bones, low forehead—large mouth and wide teeth. Said Collins had on when he left a pair of dark, plain cashmet pantaloons, new, and made large—a new, light-blue, frock coat, a dark check shirt new, heavy shoes with iron nails in the heels and soles, and been tapped—wears a cassinet cap pretty well worn.

Said Collins was arrested in Cincinnati, Ohio on a warrant from Governor Ford, upon a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and escaped from the hands of the undersigned at Harrisville, Butler county, on the night of the 12th instant.

JOHN WHINNERY.

Franklin, Venango Co., Feb. 23, 1850. 6td41

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Skinner, dec'd., late of Wayne township, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, to the subscribers, for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make payment to the same.

FRANCIS A. McINTIRE,
ETHAN SKINNER, } Administrators.

Erie, Feb. 23. 1850. 6td41

STRENGTH AND DIURETIC.
DR. MYER'S
Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine, It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALED

in purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation of the Kidneys, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve* It *has cured when life itself was deemed past recall.* It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids' Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability; Remember, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal *the Lungs most kindly*, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. The Weakest Infant* or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing Stir Fever, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of Diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

Of years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians pre cribe *always* diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our Pamphlets or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has never been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or note their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday, February 25, under the superintende of

J. HENRY BLACK, A. B.,
Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.
ANDREW H. CAUGHEY, A. B.,
Teacher of Mathematics.
Mr. DANIEL P. ENSIGN,
Teacher in English Literature, Penmanship and Vocal Music,
REV. C. G. STLUEBGEN,
Teacher of German.
Mr. JOHN H. MILLAR,
Teacher of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering
Miss EUSEBIA C. JOHNSON,
Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Astronomy and Botany.
Miss CATHARINE B. BEEBE.
Teacher of Music.
Tuition per Quarter.

In the Languages,	$4 00
In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.,	3 00
In Primary studies,	2 00

There are no extra charges connected with the Academy except for Music and Drawing. The charge for Music is $6; for Drawing $2.

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the term. No one will be admitted for less than a half quarter

From the pleasant and healthful situation of the Academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and the ability of the teachers both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct, it is confidently believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of systematic and thorough instruction. For the benefit of those desiring to prepare themselves for teaching, particular instruction will be given with a view to that object, both in the branches usually taught in schools and in the theory of imparting instruction.

JAMES C. MARSHALL, Pres't.

E. BABBITT, Sec'y.
Erie, Feb. 14, 1850. 3t10

NOTICE

A MEETING of the Meadville and Edenboro Plank Road Commissioners, met in Venango township, at Kleckners like, Jan. 31st, 1850, the following named commissioners were appointed to open books on Tuesday, March 4th, and keep open the same for five days in the several places mentioned by the commissioners named in the several acts of incorporation, viz: Messrs R. C. Boyles, and Wm. Carr, at the house of B. Sherwood, in Meadville; Edward Segar and John H. Culbertson, at the store of Segar & Sern, in Segarstown; Jacob Kessler and Wm. J. Bole, at the store of J. W. Reynolds, in Kleckneriville; Samuel Culbertson and Isaac Taylor, at the store of Jackson & Campbell, in Edinboro.

THOS. COTTER,
JACOB KESSLER,
JOHN D. HUMES,
WM. J BOLE,
JOHN KLECKNER.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D HUME, Pres't.
JOHN KLECKNER, Sec'y. 40

Feb. 4. 1850.

FLOUR.

190 Barrels choice Michigan Flour,
Seven bbls superior Rye Flour, For Sale by
Erie, Feb. 9.—3t39 J. KELLOGG.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

AS the Subscriber intends removing West as soon as he can close up his business in Erie, he offers his stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

Yankee Notions, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices. Good Tea *from 50 to 75 cents per pound*, Wooden Ware, Dairy Salt, Wisp Brooms, Prunes, Segars, Solace Tobacco, Brandy, Gin, Port and Malaga Wine, and numerous other articles, will be sold at *Cost* with transportation added; Wrapping Paper at cost. I therefore invite the attention of those who wish to purchase for cash at very low rates, and shall be happy to wait upon all who call.

Erie, Feb 9 1850, R. A BAKER Cheapside.

NOTICE.

Erie County, S S.

IN the matter of the "First Universalist Society and Church in Erie, Penna."

Notice is hereby given that at a Court of Common Pleas of said county, held on the 6th day of February inst., an application having been made by the Officers and Members of the said Society and Church, to grant them a Charter of Incorporation: the Court ordered the instrument of writing specifying the objects, articles, conditions, name and style thereof, to be filed and notice given accordingly to Law, and which said instrument of writing remains in file. JAMES SKINNER, Pro.

Prothonotary Office, Feb. 13, 1850.

"The Erie and Waterford Plank Road Com."

THE Charter incorporating "the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company" having been issued and received from the Governor, the subscribers, a majority of the acting Commissioners, have appointed Saturday, the 16th day of March 1850, at one P. M., at the *Reed House*, in the borough of Erie, as the time and place for organizing said Company. At which time and place the subscribers to the capital stock of said company are notified to meet and elect one President, five Managers, one Treasurer and such other officers as may be necessary to conduct the business of said Company agreeably to the provisions of the law in such case made and provided.

JOHN A. TRACY, WILSON KING,
JOHN GALBRAITH, C. M. TIBBALS,
WILLIAM KELLEY, WM. JUDSON,
STEPHEN C. LEE. Commissioners.

Erie, Feb. 23, 1850. td41

Gazette, Commercial, Chronicle, please copy.

EMPIRE STORES.

FROM past experience I am fully convinced that goods can be sold for cash twenty per cent below the credit system. On the first day of March I shall commence the experiment for one year, contracts excepted. Having made arrangements with a gentleman of experience in New York city, to purchase and forward me fine dress goods weekly, I shall keep as good an assortment in this line as can be found in any City and as cheap. I shall also be receiving weekly all kinds of domestic goods and carpeting at prices far below the market. I shall keep constan ly on hand the largest assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, coach & Buggy Trimmings. Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., that are kept in the west, which I shall sell at Retail at N. York Jobbers Prices.

Groceries, Crockery, Looking Glasses & all other goods at very low prices. H. CADWELL.

Erie, Feb. 23, 1850.

HORSE SHEARS and Fleams, at the Hardware Store of
Jan 25 REED & SANFORD.

CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!!
"This way with your Ready Pay."

I HAVE on hand a good assortment of black, blue black, olive green, olive brown, blue drab, cadet and golden mixed 9-4 Broad Cloths, which I purchased at auction cheap. As an earnest of it, I will sell a good Black, 9-4 Cloth at $1 75 per yard. Brown, $1 50. Olive Brown $2; Blue, warranted fast color, $2 50, Drab $2 25, Mixed $1 50, Blue Pilot $1, Blue Black Beaver $2 50. I will guarantee every yard sound and good colors. I have also a good assortment of fine Cloths, which I will sell proportionably cheap. Purchasers will please give me a look, and I will satisfy them that "some things can be done as well as others."

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

Attractions and Arrivals of Goods
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

C. WRIGHT begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the country at large, that he is now receiving from the eastern cities and manufacturers, the largest and most extensive assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS he has ever before offered in this market, and would briefly say (with as little puffing as possible), that he has spared no time nor pains in the selection of his stock, which has been bought mostly for cash, and at such bargains as to defy competition, (bogus importers not excepted.) With this assurance I pledge myself to those that wish to buy Goods at wholesale or retail, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. For further particulars please drop in at the Corner, opposite Brown's Hotel, and examine style and prices. 22

Oct. 13.

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, and PLASTER.—A heavy stock for the winter and spring trade for sale low, at
Jan. 19. C. B WRIGHT'S.

SHAWLS, of every description, and very cheap, at
Erie Oct 6. S. R. DEWEY'S

AMONG the meanest things on earth is a *dull Razor.* Don't growl, but go to the Hardware Store and get a "Tally Ho" that will shave easy, No 3 Reed House. Jan 25.

☞ Hats and Caps for the People. ☜

PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1,50.—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

S. SMITH, Hatter, No. 3, *Cheapside*, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added great facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods.

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—n21.

Auction Sale at the Jew Store Re-Opened!

ON Monday the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., I will resume my sales at Auction, and will continue to sell in the afternoon and evening of every day day (sundays excepted,) until my entire stock is disposed of. The Goods that are to be sold at this sale are not a lot of old refuse Goods that have been sent into sell as the easiest method of getting rid of them, and would be well sold at any prices but the Goods we propose to sell were bought and selected with great care, by a person having large experience in the business, and were designed expressly for the retail trade in this place. The majority of them having been purchased within the last six months, enables the subscriber to offer to the public an assortment of new and fashionable styles of Goods rarely to be found in auction rooms. MOSES KOCH.

Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 3t

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.

I AM now receiving every day my Fall and Winter stock of DRY GOODS, which I invite the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity, to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as my terms are Cash and no humbug, and my whole attention paid to Dry Goods exclusively, I feel and hold myself bound not to be undersold this side of the "Atlantic."

Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY.

170 KEGS 1250 Lbs. *precisely*, of White Lead in oil, from Buffalo and Pittsburgh, this day in Store, and other paints in like proportion, bought to sell, and will be cheap, and warranted good as the best, by J. H. BURTON.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

CASH! CASH!

THE Subscriber will pay Cash, or Exchange Oil & Candles for Lard, delivered at the Store of R. O. HULBERT or at my Factory. R. P. HULBERT.

Erie, Jan. 3, 1850 3in34

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court, of the County of Erie, will be sold by public Vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the 16th day of April next, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M., the following described property, situate in the township of Girard, at out two miles west of Girard village, belonging to the estate of Isaac Silverthorn, deceased, to wit:

A certain messuage or piece of Land situate in the Township of Girard aforesaid and described to be and bounded as follows: Bounded north by the Ridge Road, East by the Road leading south from the old Silverthorn Tavern Stand and the land of Joseph Phillips, South and West by the lands of Maxim Randall, containing about Twelve acres of Land, Also a certain other piece of Land, Bounded north by the Ridge Road, east by lands of Robertson, South by the Lands of Isaac Miller, and west by the Road leading South from the Tavern Stand aforesaid, containing about Seven acres of Land. Also, a certain piece of land, bounded North by the old State line, south and east by other lands of said Silverthorn, and west by lands purchased by said Silverthorn of William H. Townsend, and lands of Lorenzo Johnson & Co., containing twelve acres of land, it being the twelve originally set off and sold with the mill by the Executors of Wm. Silverthorn, and afterwards purchased by said Isaac Silverthorn.

The two pieces first above described lie contiguous to each other and have thereon a house, barn and blacksmith shop, &c., and together would make a very convenient small farm. The twelve acres has thereon a Grist Mill, situate on one of the most durable streams in the County. The land is mostly improved and all of the first quality for grass or grain.

TERMS.—One-fourth on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest annually in the whole sum To be secured by judgment bond, and mortgage on the premises. GEORGE H. CUTLER,
THOMAS R. MILLER,
WM. SILVERTHORN,
Administrators of Isaac Silverthorn deceased.

Girard, Feb. 9 1850 td39

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to annound to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store, three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of feature, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment. NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

ERIE CITY MILLS.
CORNER OF PENN ST. & RAILROAD PLACE.

THE public are assured that Custom Grinding *is done* at this Mill as well as Merchant work.

Constantly on hand, Flour by the barrel, and *per pound* at same *rates as* per barrel. Those who purchase by the barrel, can have it delivered at any point in the city *free of charge.*

Bran and Shorts, also for Sale.

Orders for Flour by the barrel left with C. McWarren will be attended and delivered as above stated. H. & PAY, Miller.

Erie City Mills, Jan. 25, 1850. 3t37

FAIRMOUNT MILLS ARE NOT CLOSED.
WE WANT WHEAT.

Cash! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!!

WE will pay Cash for Whitewood, Cherry, Sycamore, Curled Maple and Black Walnut Lumber.

FLOUR.

We have a good stock of superfine FLOUR on hand, for sale by the load, half barrel, or by the pound. Also, a few barrels of J. Towner's best. The subscribers take this opportunity of returning their thanks for the liberal patronage they have received with heretofore. WALKER & TOWNER.

Erie, Jan. 25 3m37

NEW CONCERN.
LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

W. C. BRALEY having purchased and made additions to the Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situate on State street, between 7th and 8th, in the rear of James Liddle's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with

Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.

He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Lame and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Erie, Jan 21, 1850.—6m37

SELLING OFF AT COST.

SAVE YOUR DIMES, QUARTERS AND HALVES.

Great Reduction in Prices at POWERS' New York Store—$12,000 to $15,000 of Goods going Cheap.

THE subscriber, desirous of closing his merchantile business in Erie, will, on and after this date, sell his goods in lots to suit purchasers at *well and prices for Cash.* My Stock consists of a large and well assorted selection of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Families, Hotel Keepers and all others, are respectfully invited to call and supply their wants, and may rest assured that Bargains will be offered them.

My stock is worthy the attention of City or Country Merchants, who may be short of their supplies. Very Respectfully

S. B. POWERS.

Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. No 6 Bonnel Block, State street.

CLEAR THE TRACK
FOR THE
Great Western Locomotive!!

CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is NOW receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico,

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young-Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholl's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Vaccabay Snuff. Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in tay line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. n8

STONE WARE.

1000 GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People, Row. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

CASH! CASH!

CASH will be paid for 1000 Bushels OATS, if delivered soon, at the Empire Stores. H. CADWELL.

Erie, Feb. 19. 40

OUR FLAG IS THERE.

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE public subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall, the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the low at prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about slop-shop clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we cut short by saying to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gaining, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamb's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparrison. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY, Which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a Retail business, protecting, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

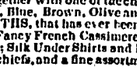
Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1849. n39

BRING OUT THE ENGINE

AND PUT OUT THE FIRE. DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING ARE SO CHEAP AT THE NEW JEW STORE THAT FIRES ARE QUITE UNNECESSARY in COLD WEATHER TO KEEP



PEOPLE WARM!

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co have just returned from the eastern Le cities, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in this city. As many of the same Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Their Stock consists in part of the following:—

SILKS.—Rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaids and stripe, satin de Chine, twilled, rich Flouard, Italian, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Afrique, Chameleon, &c.

MOUSELINE DE LAINES.—Sulcep Paris designs, very rich and high colored, dress patterns, green, and blue grounds, the styles of which, it is believed, are superior to any heretofore offered.

CASHMERES.—Ne Plus Ultra styles, with the richest coloring and in great varietys. These goods, or the designs, are obtained from the French "Exposition," in Paris, and from oriental designs.

DE BINOES.—French, German and English manufacture—a large proportion ordered expressly by us, for the best trade, consisting of every variety of color, offered at reduced prices.

RIBBONS.—An extensive variety of the newest and and richest styles, embracing one of the most desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

KID GLOVES.—Best manufacture, ordered expressly for us.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Ticklings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices; Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinetts; Kentucky Jeans, and Blue Drilling, all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment* of READY-MADE CLOTHING *ever offered in Erie*, all of which *have been selected* under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city.

Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.

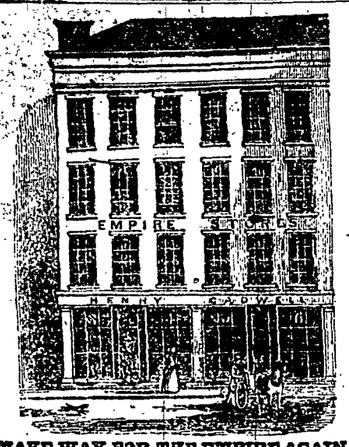
Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile home, and finally may the time hasten when the last returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having his works tried as by fire and suffered loss, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their faith which is the best test on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in return at present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be insulting them on its nudity. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believ



MAKE WAY FOR THE EMPIRE AGAIN.

WE stop the press to announce the second arrival of H. CADWELL from the Atlantic cities with the largest assortment of chice goods ever landed upon the lake shores. We omit our catalogue of goods, lest the printer should be grumbling about extras, but we respectfully invite the citizens of Erie and adjoining counties to call and examine our large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS—OUR STOCK OF ONE HUNDRED TONS

Well assorted Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Horse-shoes, Crowbars, Anvils, Vices, &c. Also, a large assortment of Shelf and Saddlery Hardware, Springs, Axle Arms, Hand, Circle, Mill, Cross-Cut and Tenant Saws, &c. A very extensive assortment of

Crockery and Glassware,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES; BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Gents, Ladies, Misses Metalic Overshoes; an extensive variety of Mens and Boys Caps, Buffalo Robes, Muffs, Capes and Boas, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Suffice to say we will sell by the piece as good a piece of English Print at 6 cents as is jobbed in New York at 10 cents, and as good an American Print at 5 cts as is sold in New York at 9. One Hundred Plaid Alpaces from 25 to 31 cents. *THREE HUNDRED SHAWLS* in every quality and variety. *FOUR HUNDRED PATTERNS* of Dress Silks,

From 50 cts to $2 per Yard.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND FINE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

At the above low prices. Again we invite our friends here, and also from a distance, to an examination of an assortment of

$75,000 worth
OF THE RICHEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS

to be found west of New York; and if our friends from a distance are not satisfied that they can buy goods at the Empire Stores, takin our assortment through, cheaper than they can in Buffalo, we will pay their expenses while here.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849. H. CADWELL.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sit ks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expense.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fobchains Gold do. Soup Ladles, (Hagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and Jack Knives, Raizors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back combs and side Combs, Cut and Nc-edles, pocked Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondols, Britania Tea Sets, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8.—Contains Bass Viols, Violins: Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageles, Fife, Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and other Clocks, Tea Severs, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1849. y29

M'oore New White Fish.

100 BBLS. & Half bbls. Detroit River Whitefish, just received and for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

SELLING AT COST!!!
Catch the Bargains.

J. D. CLARK invites the attention of Ladies to a lot of Dress Goods, comprising Rich Silks, French and English Merinos, French, Scotch and American De Laines, Plain, Figured and Changeable Alpaccas, &c., &c., which he offers for CASH AT COST to close that branch of his trade for the season.

He would also say to the Ladies that just received another large stock (and probably the last for the season) of those Popular Shawls from the Bay State and Waterloo Mills, which he offers at a *very low* figure, *much lower* than they can be bought elsewhere in Erie.

He would say furthermore to buyers generally, he has on hand of recent purchases, a large stock of *staples* as well as Fancy Goods that he will sell at *very small advance from COST*, among the rest a lot of Beautiful CARPETS received this day. The Goods must be closed out, he wants and must have the money.

☞ Remember the bargains going at No. 1, Reed House,

Erie, Nov. 21, 1849.

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Por. Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 do. Malaga; 3 bls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 bbls Cherry do.; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 1st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 24, 1849. tf27

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie*, and warranted of the standard of Dollins. Comparison per force in this branch particularly invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New York manufactory, all of good silver.

Nov. 24, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the bale piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

I AM selling good Young Hyson Tea for 25cts. per pound, and Black Tea for the same; also, Tea of all kinds and qualities, proportionately cheap. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27.

Sugar House Molasses.

A First-rate article of Stewart's Syrup; also, good N. O. Molasses can be had of T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27.

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CO.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

J. H. BURTON

HAS this day received the last lot of his fall and winter stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Linseed, Tanners', Lamp, and Lard Oils*, Window Glass, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

He thinks it unnecessary to specify articles for quantities on hand, as figures "do not always *tell the truth*." Suffice to say he has every article usually kept in his line, and in sufficient quantities to supply any reasonable demand.

His goods have been carefully selected, and as to quality, warranted as represented. Prices made to suit the times, and circumstances. Physicians and store keepers can get their orders put up at a very small profit. Call and see.

Erie Dec. 8, 1849. No. 5, REED HOUSE.

BRASS and Glas, Curtain Pins.—A new lot just received.
Oct 13. REED & SANFORD.

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.

Nov. 3, 1849. 2

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp, Wicking and Batting, and white and colored Wadding at C. M. TIBBALS.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

NOW opening a splendid assortment of New Patterns at
Oct. 27, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT

SKATES, a good asrortment at
O. D & SANDFORD.

BONNET Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, for sale by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MERINOES.—French, English and German Merinoes, grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6. 21

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. PRAY would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, together with a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' HATS and CAPS for the fall and winter. She has also all kinds of paterns for Cloaks, Dresses and Caps for Dress makers.

Mrs. P. will be prepared to exhibit her goods and execute all orders in her line from Thursday next, 11th inst. Her warmest thanks are tendered to her friends for their liberal patronage during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Erie Oct. 13. 1849. 22

Boots Shoes and Leather.

$1200 WORTH of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, with a good stock of Sole and Upper Leather, for sale at the lowest figure for good pay.

Nov. 3, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

One Dollar per Yard.

A FINE assortment (all wool) French Marinoes, assorted colors, price reduced to one dollar per yard, for cash. Also, a good assortment of silk and wool Marinoes, embroydered Cashmeres and Delanes, a going cheap, at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

Dec, 29. 32

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronise him.

Erie, August 23. RICHARD GAGGIN.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*. Original, eets *This Townsend* is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its enestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and bredth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles by a scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the *very essential medicinal properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Disease*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pro-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's guild is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the *sour*, acid liquid exploding, and damning other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what miseries it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which burst out in Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the fibrous membranes, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health,

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it: that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 26, 1849. 0

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

G. LOOMIS & CO'S.

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, will be found *Prices lower than any other concern in town*; for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that so long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price*. In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade.

Having two fine workmen from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the *cash system*, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves for *cash* only, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting an end to competition from dealers or peddlers who are not manufacturers.

No. 3 Premium Cooking Stoves,		$7 00
" 4 "	"	8 50
" 5 "	"	10 00
" 5 Fulton	"	14 00
" 4 "	"	12 00
" 5 Sennett's Iron Mont Cooking Stove,		17 00
" 4 "	"	15 00
" 4 flathaway	"	16 00
" 3 "	"	14 00
" 2 "	"	12 00
Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from		$3 50 to 7 00
Plate or Box Stoves, from		2 00 to 7 00

Potash Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion to correspond, with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 50 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LESTER, SENENTT & CHESTER

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Commissioners of Erie County for the year 1849.

In compliance with law, the Commissioners of the County of Erie, make the following exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said County for the year A. D. 1849, to which is annexed a statement of the Duplicates of County and State Taxes levied on each township and borough in said County for said year; also, a statement of the Outstanding Debts due the County, as per Auditor's Report of January 16, 1850.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Cash received of John S. Brown, Esq. late Treas., in full, $10,108 87

COLLECTORS.

Amt. rec'd of Collectors 1846, county		18 67
" " " 1847, "		32 95
" " " 1848, "		393 96
" " " 1849, st. & co	17360	28
" " " " st. on pers.	217	42

FINES AND FEES.

Amt. of fines and jury fees paid in by M. W. Caughey, Sheriff,	230 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amt. rec'd A. Scott, former Sheriff, fines & fees, in full,	171 08
" " W. Gray, on sale of stray,	7 75
" " P. Burlingham, Col. of Washington, tax not char. on dup.	3 00
" " of Commonwealth, being 5 per cent. on state taxes 1849, for advanced payment,	473 68
Total amount of receipts, including State tax received,	$28,987 66

EXPENDITURES.

FUEL.

Amount paid for Coal and Wood for Jail, Court House and Com'rs Office,	$119 56

INCIDENTAL.

Amt. paid for Candles, Postage, &c.	22 55
Amt. paid for transcribing septennial list of taxables and for Cols. duplicates, &c.	33 87
Amt. paid for conveying State funds to Pittsburgh,	17 00
Amt. paid to Wm. Campbell, Esq. expenses, &c., to Buffalo and Ohio, on county business,	20 63
Amt paid H. A. Hills do. to Ohio do.	10 13
Am.. paid for two dozen Chairs for Jurors and for Offices,	40 00
Amt. paid for lumber for side walks,	15 79
	$159 86

COURT HOUSE.

Amt. paid S. L. Forster superintending Court House one year and setting shade trees,	16 00
Amt. paid sundry persons for materials, repairs, cleaning, &c.,	22 85
	$38 85

OFFICES.

Amt. paid sundry persons for repairing, glazing and cleansing Prothonotary's, Treasurer's, Recorder's and Commissioner's offices,	20 50

PRISON EXPENSES.

Amt. paid Peter E. Burton for boarding prisoners, &c.	402 91
Amt. paid Dr. A. Beebe, one years salary as Physician to prisoners,	15 00
Amt. paid Messrs. Dillon's, ironing pris.	7 94
Amt. paid sundry persons for clothing, &c., for prisoners,	39 07

JAIL REPAIRS.

Amt. paid sundry persons for repairing Jail, &c.	22 47
	$487 30

PRINTING.

Amt. paid for publishing Annual Statement, Sheriff's Proclamation of Gen. Election, advertising & blank forms,	114 68

CORONER.

Amt. paid S. L. Forster, Esq., for holding Post Mortem Inquisitions,	175 30

CLERK HIRE.

Amt. paid Commissioners' Clerk,	500 00

PROTHONOTARY.

Amt. paid James Skinner, Esq., Prothonotary and Clerk of the several Courts, as fees for issuing venires, certifying jurors and constables fees and recording election returns, &c.,	91 72

NEW TOWNSHIP.

Amt. paid B Town, Esq. Commissioner appointed to erect a new towns'p from parts of Green, Waterford & M'Kean,	4 63
Amt. paid G. Gallowher do.	6 00
" " E. Bunting do.	4 00
	$14 00

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Amt. paid T Pettibone repairing County Bridge at Girard,	52 72
Amt. paid Samuel C. Stevens & others for County Bridge View N. East tp.	18 00
Amt. paid L. Robinson, for repairing County Bridge at Wattsburgh,	128 25
Amt. paid W. King, drafting bridge, &c., North East,	6 00
Amt. paid Sherman & Barney for lumber for bridge near Porter's Mill,	5 40
Amt. paid Messrs. Brecht & Campbell for bridge view at Wattsburgh,	9 00
Amt. paid E. Rouse for repairs on bridge at Wattsburgh,	1 50
	$220 87

AUDITOR'S PAY.

Amt. paid James Chambers, Esq. 10 50	
" " John Wood, Esq. 12 00	
" " John Eagly, Esq. 12 00	
" " W. A. Galbraith, Esq.	
auditing Pro. and Recorder's fees 15 00	49 50

STATIONERY AND BOOKS.

Amt. paid O. D. Spafford and others for Dockets for Pro. and Recorder's offices, and for paper, ink and quills for Commissioner's office and Court,	132 49

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Amt. paid Wm. Campbell, Esq. for 60 days as County Commissioner,	90 00
Amt. paid H A. Hills, Esq. 70 days;	105 00
" " G. W. Brecht, Esq 67 "	100 50
" " Simeon Stewart, " 15 "	22 50
	$318 00

REFUNDED TAXES.

Amount refunded to sundry persons for lands purchased at Treasurer's sales, which were assessed, returned and sold in error,	13 47

POOR HOUSE.

Amt. paid Director's Requisition of 1849, in full,	2,000 00

COURT CRIER AND TIP STAVES.

Amt. paid E. B. Lytle, Crier,	79 50
" " P. Bryant, Tip Stave,	37 50
" " D. Bran, " "	61 25
" " A. F. White " "	23 75—202 00

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Amt. paid Deputy Attorney General, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions & Witnesses in Commonwealth cases,	695 51

JURORS.

Amt. paid Traverse Jurors in Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions,	1782 16
Amt. paid Grand Jurors,	495 30
	$2277 46

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Amt. paid Constables for giving notice of elections & notifying officers elect'd	133 70
Amt. paid several election boards for holding township elections, March, 1849, including making returns and attendance of Assessors,	299 44
	$433 14

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Amt. paid the several election boards for holding the general election on the 2d Tuesday in Oct. 1849, and making returns,	354 30

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.

Amt. paid Constable's for making returns to Courts of Quarter Sessions and attendance on Grand Jurors,	172 32

COMMISSIONER'S COUNSEL.

Amt. paid John P. Vincent, Esq., one years salary,	50 00

SHERIFF.

Amt. paid Wm. E. M'Nair, Esq., late Sheriff, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary 1845, Aug. Sessions,	185 00
Amt. paid M. W. Caughey do. 1849,	262 25
" " do. for summoning Jurors,	73 00
	$520 25

SEALS FOR COURTS.

Amt. paid H. S. Drake for new Seals for Orphans' Court, Register and Recorder's office and Court of Quarter Sessions,	62 00

MERCANTILE APPRAISER.

Amt. paid Isaac Webster, Esq., Appraiser of Mercantile taxes,	24 00

TREASURER.

Amt. of commission allowed J. Hughes, Esq. County Treasurer, by the Commissioners, with the approbation of the County Auditors, being 4½ per cent. on $9,269 98, amount of County Warrants redeemed by him and cancelled by the County Auditors,	440 32

STATE FUNDS.

Whole amount of State tax for 1849, on County Rates and Levies, advanced and paid in full, except State tax on unseated lands not yet collected,	9,338 26
Whole amount of State tax on excess of occupations, offices, carriages, &c.	391 13
Total amount of State tax paid,	$9,729 39
Total amount of disbursements, including amount of State tax collected and paid over to the Commonwealth,	19,417 12
Amount of Cash in the Treasury, per Auditor's Report, Jan. 1, 1850,	9,547 97
	$28,965 09
Add for Warrants redeemed, issued prior to 1849,	22 57
	$28,987 66

NOTE.—The commissions and allowances to Collectors on their Duplicates settled during the year, are not embraced in the foregoing statement, in as much as they were neither received into or paid out of the Treasury, but are as follows, to wit:

Amt. of lost taxes allowed Collectors 1847,		96
" " " 1848,		2 04
" " " 1849,	290	83
" " state on personal,	11	00
fees allowed Collectors 1849,	1011	40
" " " state on personal	29	57
" exonerations allowed Sheriff Caughey on fines and fees not collectable,	455	00

Statement

Of the balances outstanding, January 1, 1850, as per Auditor's Report.

Balance outstanding on Unseated Lands for the year 1847, county,	73
" 1848 per Treas. Rep. state & co.	941 05
" 1849 " " "	787 69

BALANCES DUE FROM COLLECTORS.

Asa Pratt, Wattsburgh,	1843, co. funds,	17 52
Isaac Miller, Girard,	1847, "	50 05
Asel Gates, Wattsburgh,	1848,	39 51
Levi Covey, " Union,	"	24 99
S. J. Trask, Waterford tp.	"	29 51
B. F. Norris, Green	"	38 81
S. Johnson, " Fairview	"	33 45
P. E. Burton, W. W. Erie,	1849,	900 39
L. D. Bort, Harborcreek,	"	36 86
E. H. Davidson, N. E. bo.	"	85 15
James Wilson, Greenfield,	"	79 12
R. Hunter, Wattsburg,	"	59 89
J. B. Severance, Union,	"	106 61
Geo. Weston, Le Bœuff,	"	140 00
James Moore, Waterford,	"	104 07
David Boyd, " bor.	"	64 43
Robert S. Woolley, Green,	"	127 61
David E. Lord, Elkcreek,	"	286 71
Isaac Webster, Fairview,	"	41 07

Those marked thus have paid in full since settlement.

DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS.

Amount due from E. W. M. Blaine, former Sheriff, fines and fees,	305	11
" W. E. McNair do.	303	77
" M. W. Caughey, late Sheriff, fines & fees in his hands for collection,	555	62
Amt. due from James M, Sterrett on A. Miller's old account,	186	68

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Duplicates of County, Poor and State Taxes levied on each of the respective townships and boroughs in the County of Erie, being 3½ cents County and Poor, and 30 cents State tax on every $100 of the valuation for the year 1849.

Townships.	Collectors.	Total amount of Co'y, Poor & State taxes levied on co'y rates.	State tax on excess of occupations offices, car. & watches.
East ward, Erie,	W. Himrod,	$2606 14	$192 25
West ward, "	P. E. Burton,	2113 11	134 05
Millereek,	John Dunn,	2256 92	175
Harborcreek,	L. D. Bort,	1110 96	1 80
North East,	James Welch,	1388 70	5 00
N. East bor.	E. H. Davidson,	220 05	12 00
Greenfield,	James Wilson,	255 30	
Venango,	D. W. Titus,	424 62	
Wattsburgh,	R. Hunter,	87 78	5 75
Amity,	J. A. Hill,	227 95	
Wayne,	H. Brightman,	364 38	50
Concord,	James Culver,	324 83	
Union	J. B. Severance,	339 99	
Le Bœuff,	Geo. Weston,	544 37	1 00
Waterford,	James Moore,	620 69	
Waterford bo.	David Boyd,	302 01	30 75
Green,	P. S. Woolley,	795 16	
McKean,	O. S. Bayle,	997 14	
Washington,	E. McLellan,	757 28	
Edinboro,	N. C. Austin,	93 54	1 60
Franklin,	W. Marble,	198 84	
Elkcreek,	D. E. Lord,	610 33	
Conneaut,	James Marcy,	824 40	50
Fairview,	Isaac Webster,	1223 67	2 50
Girard,	Asa Anderson,	1158 02	2 10
Girard bor.	W. S. Green,	177 35	18 25
Springfield,	Perry Devore,	1284 87	13 50
		$21,308 40	$422 70

Amount of County tax, which includes fees for collection, lost tax and unseated lands, $8,925 18

Amount of Poor tax levied by requisition of Directors of Poor, 2,000 00

Amount of State tax levied, 10,805 92

We the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Erie, duly elected and sworn to audit and settle the public accounts of said county, having met at the office of the County Commissioners, and having carefully examined and compared the accounts and vouchers of the Commissioners and Treasurer of the county aforesaid for the year A. D. 1849, do report that we find them correct, and that we find a balance of Cash in the Treasury of the County Funds of nine thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents, and of Road Funds of thirty dollars and five cents, and of School Funds of thirty-two dollars & sixty six cents, and a balance outstanding of five thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and forty cents, (which amount includes the balance uncollected of State taxes.) Given under our hands and seals this 16th day of January, A. D. 1850.

JOHN WOOD,
JOHN EAGLEY, } County Auditors.
J. L. WAY,

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Erie County, do certify that the foregoing statement is a full exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said County for the year A. D. 1849.

H. A. HILLS,
G. W. BRECHT,
SIMEON STEWART,
County Commissioners.

Attest,
D. M'ALLASTER, *Clerk.*
Commissioner's Office,
Erie, Feb 1, 1850.

SILVER WARE.

JUST received direct from Dr Nunns State, a large supply of Silver work not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who is a manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years; any silver ware is all stamped on the back "W. N. Lewis," and all such is warranted as pure as coin, Engraving on W. N. LEWIS. Plating done at the shortest notice, for a good assortment of Ladies and Children Shoes, a good assortment. GEO. SELDON & SON

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